

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 82

* LAST EDITION

JAPAN ASKS ALLIES THEIR OPINION ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

Government at Tokyo, However, Has Not Gone So Far as Certain Messages Indicate—Treaty Obligations Observed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Astride the westward road, leading from Jerusalem to Nablus, General Allenby's forces advanced a maximum depth northward of 3000 yards, on a 12-mile front on Saturday and Sunday, it was officially announced today. The enemy forces offered little opposition.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Advance in Palestine
LONDON, England (Monday)—Astride the westward road, leading from Jerusalem to Nablus, General Allenby's forces advanced a maximum depth northward of 3000 yards, on a 12-mile front on Saturday and Sunday, it was officially announced today. The enemy forces offered little opposition.

Attacks in Flanders

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"English attacks in Flanders, made after violent artillery preparation, were repulsed," the German War Office announced today.

American Troops Attacked

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Complete success in the attacks made upon the American troops along the French front is claimed in the German semi-official supplementary War Office report relating to the fighting from March 1 to 3.

The report says:

"Northeast of Seicherey our storm troops gained a complete success against the Americans. After a brief, strong preparatory fire our troops

(Continued on page two, column four)

Japan May Get Free Hand

Not Likely to Be Asked for Special Assurances, Is View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interest in the international situation seems centered in the question of Japan's proposed intervention in Siberia. The only definite facts obtainable are that the President has not reached a decision relating to this problem, and, further, no direct representations on the subject have been made by Japan to this Government. Whatever representations have come to the President have been through the medium of allied representatives there. The disposition seems to be manifest to allow Japan to act in this emergency on precisely the same basis that would be expected from any other member of the alliance in similar circumstances.

Among the President's friends there

is a conviction not only that Japan should be considered to be acting in good faith, but also that Tokyo has suddenly had presented to itself an opportunity to prove to the alliance its power and efficiency in meeting this emergency in Siberia single-handed, using its own resources and mustering its men in precisely the same way that the other members of the Entente are doing. Incidentally, those who are familiar with the propaganda conducted by Germany since the peace conference at Portsmouth to create suspicion against Japan and Great Britain because of the Anglo-Japanese alliance; see that Japan now, by acting in Siberia, will have the opportunity to remove whatever suspicion the agents of Germany have succeeded in arousing in that as in all allied countries. It is felt that no government in the world has a keener appreciation of the extent to which this propaganda of suspicion has progressed than the Japanese Government itself. Furthermore, it is felt that if Japan should enter the war actively through the avenue now presented and stem the tide of German influence that seems to be sweeping from Russia to the East, she would be doing merely what any other member of the alliance would do single-handed if placed in a similar position.

Some of the President's friends feel

there is no occasion for his making any decision in the proposition with respect to Japan's proposed action in Siberia, any more than there might be for him to decide upon what any other ally should do in a similar emergency. Nor do these friends feel that members of the Entente may with propriety discuss, or be under suspicion of wanting to discuss, their personal or individual interests in any enterprise or emergency they individually may be called upon to meet. It is simply a question of winning the war and defeating the enemy at every turn, whatever the occasion may be.

This view is taken to be a sufficient answer to the quibbling over technicalities of international law that has crept into the Far East situation. The expressed fear of invading a neutral country and the possible turning of the Bolshevik Government to the side of Germany, are attributed to a lack of understanding of the situation, for with Russia invaded and without a recognized government, the country would be considered enemy territory, and as for the turning of the Bolsheviks to the side of Germany, it is considered difficult to see how that could be accomplished, inasmuch as the Bolshevik movement was created by Germany.

War Industry Bills

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—Bills authorizing the Minister of War to mobilize industry contributing to the prosecution of the war are to be introduced in the Diet, it was announced today.

Germans and Japan

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung*, copies of which were received here today, characterizes Japanese intervention in the Far East as a pretext for "Japanization of Siberia."

GERMAN SUMMER TIME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German summer time will extend this year, from April 1 to Oct. 1.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT FIRED ON IN YANGTZE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Astride the westward road, leading from Jerusalem to Nablus, General Allenby's forces advanced a maximum depth northward of 3000 yards, on a 12-mile front on Saturday and Sunday, it was officially announced today. The enemy forces offered little opposition.

The Japanese gunboat Fushima, preceding them, was heavily fired on above Sinti and the Woodcock and Kinsha, therefore, remained at Sinti and sent a party to negotiate, which was fired on and returned. The party reported an understanding impossible and said the upper Yangtze was hopelessly closed.

BOSTON TAX RATE MEASURE OPPOSED

Collection of Back Taxes

Amounting to \$4,800,000 Urged by Speakers at Hearing Before Legislative Committee

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Uncollected taxes amounting to \$4,800,000 proved an obstacle to Mayor Peters' plan for raising the Boston tax limit on a graded scale for the next three years, when the matter was discussed today at a public hearing before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The Mayor argued for his bill, claiming it was the only satisfactory solution of the municipal finances.

Gen. Francis Peabody, a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, thought the city should not burden the tax payers until these uncollected taxes have been paid in. General Peabody understood these outstanding taxes could not be used until next year at the earliest. He therefore proposed that the tax limit be increased not over \$1 per \$1000 for the current year and that the unpaid taxes be gone after and made available for next year.

Real estate interests were the chief opponents to the Mayor's bill. Further steps were granted to enable the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Finance Commission to present their opposition. A further public hearing was requested by George F. Washburn for the exchange and by John R. Murphy for the committee.

Mr. Washburn claimed that he had been unable to procure necessary figures at City Hall to complete his argument, figures which the Mayor presented today. The Mayor told the committee that the city would not issue a single bond this year, because of general economies being effected.

He believed, notwithstanding the general instability due to the war, it was imperative to reconstruct many Boston streets at once. He said the streets are a disgrace and pointed significantly to figures showing that less and less money has been expended upon them in recent years. Under his bill the sum of \$1,541,598 would be made available for street work this year. Raising the assessments would not meet the situation, the Mayor stated.

Boston Tax Measure

Mayor Peters Tells Legislative Committee of Needs of City

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In his statement before the Metropolitan Affairs Committee of the Legislature today Mayor Peters said the present tax limit for the city of Boston is \$11.02 per \$1000

(Continued on page five, column two)

GERMAN ALLIANCE IDEALS IN UNITED STATES DEFENDED

Theodore Sutro of New York, in Examination by Senate Committee, Upholds German Kultur—Assails Dr. Hexamer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore Sutro of New York, a member of and counsel for the German-American National Alliance, appearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is conducting hearings on Senator King's bill, the purpose of which is to revoke the charter of the alliance, attempted to present the position of the alliance, and entered a vigorous defense of German Kultur, declaring that German Kultur and the culture of America should expand side by side. He made a lengthy explanation of "Kultur" for the benefit of the committee, and asserted that German ideals are misunderstood in this country.

Mr. Sutro and Karl M. Scholz presented a long protest, objecting to the procedure of the hearings and questioning the jurisdiction of the committee. The chief officers of the alliance were present, having with them bulky documents intended to refute testimony previously offered by Gustavus Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, who had told the committee that the German-American alliance is "a potent agent of Pan-Germanism, fostered in every state in the United States by influences close to German officialdom."

Mr. Sutro referred to Mr. Ohlinger as a "renegade." The alliance was unknown in Germany, he declared, when he made a visit to that country a year before the war.

Mr. Sutro mentioned German intellectualism, "real Kultur," and then told the committee that he did not believe German Kultur to be thoroughly understood in this country.

Mr. Sutro justified the alliance in fighting against the enactment of prohibition laws because "it is not outside of its charter to advocate what it believes would lead to further moderation—the drinking of beer and light wines."

Mr. Sutro denied that the National Alliance had made any contributions to the brewers to be used in their fight against prohibition. He said that if state alliances had done so they had made the contributions in the face of objections from the parent organization.

"Do you think the purpose of the alliance is to try to influence national conventions?" he was asked.

"If this was done in furtherance of party politics it is outside of the functions of the alliance," he replied.

Three speeches made by Dr. Hexamer, as president of the alliance, were declared by the witness to be contrary to the spirit of the alliance. The witness was questioned as to a number of citations from the Official Bulletin. These, he said, did not represent the aims of the alliance, which could be held responsible only for action taken in resolutions.

In the course of the examination Mr. Sutro declared that he knew that Emperor Wilhelm was not in sympathy with the Pan-Germanic societies.

This was the interpretation the witness gave of "Deutschland Über Alles": "It does not mean over all nations or the world. It simply means Germans are over all other countries in their devotion to their nation. It means all devotion to the German spirit."

Mr. Sutro denied that the alliance had fostered a movement to fight for the passage of a law to prevent ships carrying munitions.

Max Schneider, president of the State Alliance of Florida, reported what had been done there in an American way. He told how the clubhouse in Jacksonville had been turned over to the Red Cross, and how he had sold \$11,000 of Liberty bonds to the members of the alliance, and obtained 36 Red Cross members.

Col. Paul Meerscheidt of San Antonio, Tex., president of the Texas Alliance, said that the alliance in his State had not been active since its entrance into the war, but had devoted itself to promoting the sale of Liberty bonds.

It was brought out in Mr. Meerscheidt's examination that about three or four weeks before the United States entered the war he received a telegram from Dr. Hexamer urging him to call meetings of the alliance in San Antonio and other Texas cities to take action against a declaration of war. Dr. Hexamer also urged, he said, that telegrams be sent to Representatives and Senators asking that before a declaration of war was made the question be submitted to a referendum. No action was taken on either of the requests, he said.

Preceding the election of 1916, Mr. Meerscheidt said, he received a message from Dr. Hexamer asking him to urge German voters to support Charles E. Hughes for President.

The hearings will be resumed tomorrow, when the officials of the National German-American Alliance will be heard.

AUSTRIAN PROFESSOR ON ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Austrian Upper House on a vote of confidence in Count Czernin, Professor Lammash said the monarchy was certainly not obliged to defend pre-war constitutional conditions in Alsace-Lorraine, and if, as the signs indicated, peace were possible on condition that Alsace-Lorraine became an independent German Federal State there was no reason to continue the war.

Prince Schoenburg, leader of the Centre Party, to which Professor Lammash belongs, said the majority of the party agreed with his speech, but protested against his interference in Germany's internal affairs.

TEXAS RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment was passed in the State Senate today, 15 to 7. The Texas House passed the resolution on Feb. 28, by 71 to 29.

The Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 8.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 40.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 28.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—One of the strongest resolutions passed at the conference at Ottawa, of representative Canadian women with the War Cabinet, which was brought to a close on Saturday was that relating to the use of grain for the manufacture of alcohol in the United Kingdom. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas the allied nations are facing imminent starvation and are looking to Canada for the source of supply, and whereas the people of Canada are making great sacrifices and are willing to make further sacrifices to supply this need, and, whereas, part of the grain which is being sent to Great Britain is being wasted in the production of spirituous beverages which are no benefit but very serious detriment to the cause of the allied nations, therefore be it resolved that this conference express its belief that to prevent this waste of foodstuffs, the milling of grain be done in Canada and only the manufactured article be exported to Great Britain until such time as remedial legislation prohibiting such destruction of foodstuffs be enacted in Great Britain."

Mr. Sutro referred to Mr. Ohlinger as a "renegade." The alliance was unknown in Germany, he declared, when he made a visit to that country a year before the war.

Mr. Sutro mentioned German intellectualism, "real Kultur," and then told the committee that he did not believe German Kultur to be thoroughly understood in this country.

Mr. Sutro justified the alliance in fighting against the enactment of prohibition laws because "it is not outside of its charter to advocate what it believes would lead to further moderation—the drinking of beer and light wines."

Mr. Sutro denied that the National Alliance had made any contributions to the brewers to be used in their fight against prohibition. He said that if state alliances had done so they had made the contributions in the face of objections from the parent organization.

"Do you think the purpose of the alliance is to try to influence national conventions?" he was asked.

"If this was done in furtherance of party politics it is outside of the functions of the alliance," he replied.

Three speeches made by Dr. Hexamer, as president of the alliance, were declared by the witness to be contrary to the spirit of the alliance. The witness was questioned as to a number of citations from the Official Bulletin. These, he said, did not represent the aims of the alliance, which could be held responsible only for action taken in resolutions.

In the course of the examination Mr. Sutro declared that he knew that Emperor Wilhelm was not in sympathy with the Pan-Germanic societies.

This was the interpretation the witness gave of "Deutschland Über Alles": "It does not mean over all nations or the world. It simply means Germans are over all other countries in their devotion to their nation. It means all devotion to the German spirit."

Mr. Sutro denied that the alliance had fostered a movement to fight for the passage of a law to prevent ships carrying munitions.

Max Schneider, president of the State Alliance of Florida, reported what had been done there in an American way. He told how the clubhouse in Jacksonville had been turned over to the Red Cross, and how he had sold \$11,000 of Liberty bonds to the members of the alliance, and obtained 36 Red Cross members.

Col. Paul Meerscheidt of San Antonio, Tex., president of the Texas Alliance, said that the alliance in his State had not been active since its entrance into the war, but had devoted itself to promoting the sale of Liberty bonds.

It was brought out in Mr. Meerscheidt's examination that about three or four weeks before the United States entered the war he received a telegram from Dr. Hexamer urging him to call meetings of the alliance in San Antonio and other Texas cities to take action against a declaration of war. Dr. Hexamer also urged, he said, that telegrams be sent to Representatives and Senators asking that before a declaration of war was made the question be submitted to a referendum. No action was taken on either of the requests, he said.

Preceding the election of 1916, Mr. Meerscheidt said, he received a message from Dr. Hexamer asking him to urge German voters to support Charles E. Hughes for President.

The hearings will be resumed tomorrow, when the officials of the National German-American Alliance will be heard.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SECRET TREATIES

Government, for Finland had indeed received severe treatment at the hands of official Russia. Of course the Finnish seaport towns were accessible to the Germans, who controlled the Gulf of Bothnia. One suspected that contraband trade was going on. Its volume was probably not large, but one wondered how carefully these possible "entrances" were being guarded, for German intrigue had found many channels into Russia under the old régime.

Then came the Revolution. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to decree the restitution of Finland's Constitution and convene the Diet. Now the Diet was elected before the Revolution, when Finns saw little hope ahead; and because of the indifference of many, the Socialists controlled the Diet, though they probably were a minority in the country. Russian "revolutionary democracy," the Councils of Workmen and Soldier Deputies proclaimed the "right of self-determination of peoples." The Finnish Diet acted without waiting for a re-election, or a Russian Constituent and passed a measure which really represented independence and separation. The Bolsheviks of Russia supported these Bolsheviks of Finland. The constructive groups in Finland did nothing, and even said nothing. The liberals and moderate Socialists of Russia urged the Finns to use their influence toward an amicable settlement between the two peoples. One should perhaps in all fairness suggest that the moderate elements in Finland were possibly unable to act, for the Finnish Bolsheviks had won over to their side the Russian troops garrisoned in Finland, and thus had physical force on their side; but if they could not act, the non-socialists could have at least expressed their disapproval, but they seemed rather to countenance and even welcome what was developing.

Finland was now serving more and more as the "hiding place" of Germans, and the Finnish Bolsheviks were demoralizing the Russian soldiers, and these soldiers in turn the whole country, and all the while all Finns were making it as difficult as possible for the new Russia, showing clearly that they distrusted the Russian people, where it was thought they distrusted only the old Russian autocratic Government. And when the Finns did look to any group in Russia, it was to the Bolsheviks of Russia. As a result, there developed in Russia a sharp resentment toward Finland.

The Finns played "bad politics" last summer. Often one was reminded of the "legendary" answer given by Tsar Alexander III, to the Minister who presented a program for the forcible Russification of Finland. The Tsar is supposed to have exclaimed: "Good heavens, man, leave the surly devils alone!" And one thought to see some reason for the fact that the most brutal excesses of the revolution took place in Finland. Of course, in the case of Finland, one had another "sin of the old régime," and one of the heaviest.

In the meantime Finland did not receive the grain which Russia promised to send to her. So she cut off the milk and butter on which Petrograd depended to a large extent, and the exchange value of the rouble went down. Finland did not have to feed the soldiers in Finland; Russia did that faithfully. Finland was paying out nothing on the war; in fact, she was making money out of the war. And she was not guarding her seaports carefully.

When the Bolsheviks started their revolution in Petrograd, they called in their forces from Finland to assist. Then the non-Socialists of Finland acted, but for complete independence. Mr. Lenin later would not accept their action as a "true expression of the will" of the Finnish people. He sent reinforcements to the Finnish Bolsheviks. The White Guard gave battle, and they represented law and order. When the Finnish volunteer regiments came rushing back from Germany, one understood and accepted their return. But what about the Germans whom they brought with them? One Finn naively expressed the hope that the Germans would land in Finland, restore order, and then leave.

Now the Finns seem to be inviting the Germans to come in. To what end? If Finland opens her doors to the Germans, Petrograd is at their mercy. Or is Finland to be neutral? If this war does bring a reduction of armaments then the question of Finland can be solved to the more complete satisfaction of both sides. But one must constantly recall that the Finnish frontier is less than 30 miles from Petrograd. The United States are for the "self-determination of peoples," but not for the disintegration of Russia. They have always championed the rights of the Finns. They wish to know just what that people have in mind now. The Finns have called the Milyukovs and the Kerenskys "imperialists" because the latter insisted that the question of Finnish independence be decided only by the Russian Constituent acting in conjunction with a truly representative Finnish body. Perhaps the Germans who have landed in Finland these last days, with the Finns, have come on simply to assist the Finns to "determine their own destiny," just as they "assisted" the Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Is that also the method in mind when Austrian and German regiments join with the "representatives" of the Ukraine, to march to Kiev?

Finns have suffered at the hands of the Russian Government and at the hands of the Russian Bolsheviks, but they would do well to look to the future. The Russian people are not yet a thing of the past. And the Russian people this last summer were bitterly disappointed when they saw the way Finland was taking advantage of them.

Kaiser's Message to Chancellor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to reports emanating from Poland, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, did not return to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk because Germany objected to his continuance as a Russian delegate. It is stated that Mr. Trotsky's resignation is expected.

Blowing Up of Bridges Rumored WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a rumor forwarded to the State Department today by Chairman Stevens of the American Railway Commission to Russia, now at Yokohama, the Russians are blowing up bridges on the Siberian Railway near Chita.

Sir George Buchanan on Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Speaking at the dinner of the United Russian Societies Association, Sir

George Buchanan, referring to the concluding months of 1916, said that he told the Tsar that the army and people were one and that he must make a choice between two paths, one leading to victory and the other to revolution and disaster.

The Tsar chose the path of reaction and revolution followed. He believed the widely circulated report that the Emperor, on the eve of his abdication, contemplated a separate peace with Germany. He was no traitor and would never have betrayed the allied cause.

Sir George declared that from the outset the Provisional Government was overshadowed by the Soviets. The Bolshevik Government was internationalist, rather than Russian and in order to found a universal brotherhood for the maintenance of peace, they had sacrificed many of Russia's most vital interests. Whatever sympathy might be felt for the Bolsheviks, their methods had been so disastrous to the whole country that they were unlikely to command themselves to the British democracy. Instead of a democratic peace, based on self-determination, Russia was apparently on the point of accepting a peace determined by German militarism.

Sir George condemned any view of leaving Russia severely alone and said that the Allies must prepare beforehand to act when the right moment comes.

Germans to Enter Finland

Berlin Informs Sweden That Troops Will Use Aland Islands

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Germany is sending troops to Finland. A dispatch to the Aftonbladet from Wisby reports a strong German squadron, comprising cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and transports, sighted passing Gotland steering straight north, apparently heading for the Aland Islands. The action is in response to a request of the Finnish Government to suppress the revolution there, according to an official statement issued here.

The American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, understands that the Swedish Government has been informed that the Germans intend to debark their troops on the Aland Islands, apparently as a midway station. The Minister summoned the allied ministers to a conference for discussion of the necessary measures that should be taken to prevent citizens of the Allied countries from falling into German hands. The political situation created by the German action also was taken up.

No Americans are likely to come through Finland after today, but there are a large number of French in Petrograd and also some British in the Aland Islands consist of an archipelago of 80 inhabited islands and a great number of rocks and islets, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, forming part of Finland. The population, which is about 24,000, is mostly Swedish. These islands were taken from Sweden by Russia in 1809. The principal island has a population of about 12,000.

Treaty Includes All Central Powers

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, filed on Saturday, said that at the peace negotiations with Russia, Herr von Rosenberg, assistant to the German Foreign Secretary, as chairman, proposed that a common treaty should be concluded between the four Teutonic allies and Russia while economic compacts and legal questions should be dealt with partly in appendices to the main treaty and partly in supplementary treaties for each separate allied power.

The head of the Russian delegation expressed agreement with this plan. The chairman handed the Russian chairman the draft of the main political treaty drawn up jointly by the Central Powers and gave a detailed explanation of the individual treaty stipulations.

The drafts for the economic and legal agreements, with a corresponding explanation, were likewise communicated.

Pro-Germanism in Russia

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolshevik news agency prints a statement accusing the Octoberists and Rightists in Pekoff of trying to organize a government willing to sign peace with Germany, stipulating that Germany shall give military aid against the Soviet authorities, in return for which the reactionaries offered to organize White Guard battalions to be sent to reinforce the German Emperor's troops in the struggle against France and Great Britain.

"These traitors," says the statement, "aim at restoring the old order of things and the people everywhere must wage pitiless war against them."

Germany Objected to Mr. Trotsky

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to reports emanating from Poland, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, did not return to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk because Germany objected to his continuance as a Russian delegate. It is stated that Mr. Trotsky's resignation is expected.

Blowing Up of Bridges Rumored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a rumor forwarded to the State Department today by Chairman Stevens of the American Railway Commission to Russia, now at Yokohama, the Russians are blowing up bridges on the Siberian Railway near Chita.

Kaiser's Message to Chancellor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German sword, wielded by our great army leaders, has brought peace in Russia." The Kaiser wired Count von Hertling, according to dispatches received here today.

"We feel deep gratitude to God, who

has been with us. The prideful deeds of my army and the tenacious perseverance of my people are sources of special satisfaction. German blood and German kultur have been saved. I wish to express my warmest thanks for your faithful, strong cooperation, and great work."

German Solution for Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Leipzig Volkszeitung reproduces a Warsaw paper the conditions for the solution of the Polish question, formulated by the German Government during the Austro-German negotiations last November. Germany was to acquire Polish railways and state property, while the Polish state took over 10 billion marks worth of German war debt and Poland's northwestern frontier was defined as the Narew line, with the exception of Modlin, which with Czestochowa, Bendzin, and Olsztyn was to be incorporated in Germany.

Russian Call to Arms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—Revolutionary Socialists of the Left repudiate the new treaty and have issued a call to arms for the defense of the capital.

New German Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The latest Russian development gives Germany a line running from Narva on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles from Petrograd, through Pskov, Polotsk, southeast of Dvinsk, down the middle of the river, almost due south from Narva to Kiev, bending westward in the south, to include Homel. Kiev is now in the hands of the Saxons.

The Austrians are pressing forward in South Russia. Other takings by the Austro-Germans are 65,000 prisoners, some thousand guns, and much other materiel. German aeroplanes have raided Petrograd.

Berlin Announces Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official Berlin message announces that peace between Germany and Russia was signed at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening and the German high command reports that military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

Romania Consents

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The Rumanian Government, a Berlin communiqué states, has agreed to negotiate for an armistice and peace on the basis of the Central Powers' conditions.

Trans-Siberian Railway Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Information in authoritative circles indicates that The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau understands that the Bolsheviks control the Trans-Siberian railway, almost to Vladivostok.

General Groener's Appointment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—General von Groener, former chief of the German War Bureau, is to supervise the collection of raw materials and foodstuffs in Ukraine.

German Troops Go to Finland

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German troops are being sent to Finland at the request of the Finnish Government, according to dispatches reaching the Swedish Legation here today.

The extent of the troop movement is not known. German intervention in Finland is regarded as a police measure only by the legislation. It is thought that the mere policing of Finland by the Germans would not cause Sweden to raise any objection. There is, however, a large force of Swedish troops on the Aland Islands, it is said.

NAMES PUBLISHED IN FRENCH EXPOSE

PARIS, France (Monday)—The arrest of the actress, Sumey Depsy, who played a minor rôle at Sarah Bernhardt's Theater, on charges of maintaining relations with the enemy, has caused the names of her alleged accomplices to be published. One of them, an Austrian named Rosenberg, who was prominent on the Paris Bourse, and whose Paris bank is under sequestration, fled to Switzerland at the opening of hostilities. He organized a bank and information bureau at Zurich, in association with another Austrian named Bettelheim, according to the Matin. The newspaper says that Mathias Erzberger, a member of German Reichstag, was a large account with the firm, and drew heavily on it to carry on a propaganda in Switzerland.

Another of the accused, Louis Baudier of Paris, formerly director of the Casino at Lugano, was followed into Switzerland by French detectives to the doors of Rosenberg's establishment in Zurich, the Matin declares.

Maurice Tremblet, a bank employee and a representative of Rosenberg before the war, also was traced to Zurich, according to the Petit Parisien, and is said to have made mysterious trips along the Swiss coast in an automobile.

DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Daylight saving has gone into effect in Portugal and the Azores Islands. It is announced by the Commercial Cable Company. Legal time was advanced one hour on March 1, to continue until Sept. 30.

filen

"THE OTHER SIDE" OF CAILLAUX AFFAIR

Socialists, Not by Any Means Convinced of Guilt of Former French Premier, Seek More Light on the Subject

I
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What is the other side of the question? Is there any other side? Does not the case appear overwhelming? Nevertheless, . . . These were comments and inquiries after the first excitement of the Caillaux arrest was over and the Republic settled down grimly to the idea that it had to deal thoroughly and well with what is in most respects the ugliest business in its history. After the first day or two, there was comparatively little comment in the newspapers, and even in the cafés and elsewhere it was evident that the people were growing tired of a very exhausting subject. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that it would be well for France and all concerned when this sad business came to an end. But "the other side" came to be the most interesting point of discussion after the first excitement.

The preliminary impression formed when the story came out about the now famous coffee-fort at Florence, and likewise the adventures of M. Caillaux in South America is that the former Premier of the Government of the French Republic had been most incredibly stupid, that is, even in his own interests, assuming that his machinations were what they are alleged to be. Surely, said Parisians, this former President of the Council, this keen man of finance, this person who was strong enough to adventure upon the most desperate international business requiring the very maximum of knowledge, skill and confidence, could not be stupid. Some further reflections brought a proportion of these Parisians to the conclusion that M. Joseph Caillaux indeed, little as they loved him, could not have been so foolish, and therefore there must be another side to the story, and this began to be voiced.

The French newspapers in their first comments were reasonably fair.

The libel law in France, which differs so much in various countries, does not prevent a liberal amount of easy comment on a pending trial.

The conviction seemed general that in some degree M. Caillaux was certainly guilty, and that the Republic was committed to a most disagreeable business which it would need to face with great courage.

That was the dominant note; people were thinking more of the Republic than of the man in the Sante prison. Nevertheless there was this tendency to assume the guilt of the man. After the first day or two, however, comment was for the most part abandoned, and developments were left to speak for themselves.

Only in one place was "the other side," the Caillaux side, of the case presented and urged. The Socialists who had constituted themselves in a large measure the defenders of Caillaux, and who were even then engaged in printing tens of thousands of copies of his speech in his defense in the Chamber for circulation through the whole of France, naturally felt that they were plunged into a desperate difficulty by the new revelations. There was little time for meetings and careful consideration. The party decided at once to maintain its old attitude, but with caution, and to become, so far as possible, a kind of public cross-examiner. Hence it at once revealed itself in the Chamber as the defender.

The first point to be seized upon was clearly the legality of the proceedings by which the strong box in Florence had been opened. It was agreed that M. Gruet's question upon this subject might be discussed at another time, but then M. Lafont got up to ask what measures the Government intended to take in order to insure that respect for the laws of the people should be shown by military justice for the benefit of all the accused. M. Clemenceau simply answered characteristically that the Government was at the disposal of the Chamber. Then he added, "But I don't very well understand the sense of the interpellation." "All the more reason for discussing it at once," interjected M. Renaud. Springing to his point, M. Ernest Lafont declared that he demanded respect for the law in the matter of the investigations that were being made in foreign countries, and he wished for the Premier's views upon the matter. There was much hesitation; then M. Lafont returned to the tribune and began a long argument on the legality of the proceedings at Florence, the main point being that M. Caillaux or his representative should have had the privilege of being present. The judge in the case, said M. Lafont, had violated both French and Italian law. There are, he said, "legal guarantees for the accused. If it is desired to maintain the public confidence, respect for these guarantees is essential. Let there be no more impulsive assertions of authority, no more false patriotism, but respect for the law."

The Undersecretary of State for Justice answered, although there were loud calls from the Left that M. Clemenceau should respond; appeals which the Premier, according to his custom, ignored. M. Ignace simply stated that a commission of inquiry had been sent to the Italian Government and it was only the judicial authorities of the country who could intervene. The laws of the country had been compiled with. How could what had taken place be illegal? It was impossible. This, however, did not satisfy M. Lafont, who rose to say that it was the president of the Council and not M. Ignace whom he had wished to question. M. Clemenceau here calling out that he accepted full

responsibility for all that M. Ignace said. M. Lafont pressed his point, and at that dramatic moment it seemed that the Socialists might gain an advantage. He maintained that the articles of the French and Italian Code d'Instruction had been violated. He asked if it was maintained that the formal articles of the criminal Code d'Instruction had been respected when the accused was neither present nor represented at a search directed against him of things belonging to him? "I remark the silence of the representative of the Government," he exclaimed "and that silence sufficiently indicates your embarrassment. Respect for the text means not a moral respect but observation of the written provisions. Have you and your military judge observed the provisions of the French and Italian criminal codes, which are in agreement on the point upon which I am speaking. Have you done that?" M. Ignace did not reply at once and Citizen Renaud jumped to the attack. "They cannot answer," he exclaimed. "This is the second mistake made by M. Ignace, and there will be a third." M. Alexandre Varenne said, "Let us wait for his answer now." M. Ignace then remarked that he had replied and had nothing more to say.

M. Varenne now made a very direct and personal appeal to M. Clemenceau saying tactfully and cleverly that it would not do for it to appear that the Chamber was making light of the forms of justice or having little regard for the respect of individual liberty in the country. In another affair he said the President of the Council had had the honor of conducting an admirable campaign. It must not seem as if the responsibility for bringing them forth devolved upon the latter. Is that saving Caillaux?

"I say again, if he is guilty would it not reduce the uncertainty for France if proofs were demanded; the real proof and not merely that which consists in establishing beyond doubt that Caillaux has not had any dealings with German agents and that he has blamed the methods of the Wilhelmstrasse and the German atrocities.

"Everybody is asked for light. The Temps yesterday said quite properly that 'our people wish to see clearly as regards the Caillaux affair.' Come, M. Clemenceau, do not be infatuated with silence. Let the national dossier have all documents of a definite character. Do not keep the witnesses and the documents which might lead to new paths of deduction for a secret examination. Do not allow these fairy tales to spread all over the world nor an unscrupulous press to accumulate such stupidities." Wrote Renaud.

In commenting upon the first efforts of defense in the ultimate phase of the Caillaux affair, the Figaro says that it is a very serious moment for a party when it takes upon itself the role of defending to the utmost a man accused of traffic with the enemy, especially when this party flatters itself to the extent of continually demanding a more energetic conduct of the war. However the Socialists know it. L'Humanité, the official Socialist organ, now proceeds slowly and cautiously to frame the case of "the other side." At the outset it spoke of the secrecy which it said was manifested on many points, the vagueness, and the mystery. M. Pierre Renaud then went forth vigorously and with many Italics to the attack in the organ which he edits. "So," said he, "it is on the Luxburg-Bernstorff documents that Captain Bouchardon has determined upon the arrest of M. Caillaux. The texts had disappeared."

The Journal said "the fact revealed by the cablegram from the Argentine seemed to demand prompt measures. The 'rapporteur' of the third council of war, a wise and prudent lawyer, did not wish to make known the facts which had been communicated to him, and that was why he had made use of the order for arrest. Very well! But what text had Captain Bouchardon seen? The German text of the dispatches? The American text? The French text? Because we are now worried with at least two texts. I say at least two because L'Homme Libre—founded by G. Clemenceau—has added its little mutilation to the truncated text that the Radio agency circulated, whilst the Havas agency made a résumé in which it was concluded that the negotiations of M. Caillaux with the German agents were established."

The Government for twenty-five days has refused openly to assume its responsibilities. It casts upon the foreign press, the duty of instructing France. Doubtless it thinks its responsibility is thus safer and that it is protected. But during this period, the French have been obliged to ask themselves on what texts they have to base their ideas. I know nothing so prodigiously comic in a drama so tragic. And if the judge-instructor—who, the other day cast part of his responsibility on the Government—has found conscientiously and reasonably, that the American items are enough for a conviction I think a little more is added to the amazement experienced on the morning of the Ignace-Scherrdin-Dubail résumé, as on the morning of the opening of the safe with the two millions. Another proof appears. La Croix informs us that that stupid Caillaux said, "The German people will not rest until their Kaiser triumphantly enters Paris. Exactly, triumphantly! Because a simple entry—after a reverse on the Loire, for example—would not be enough for him. And that really is a final proof! But let us cease to make light of this matter. We're right to ask for the publication of the documents? The strange thing is that we who are accused of wishing to save M. Caillaux at any cost, even if he is guilty, it is we who demand with might and main the proofs which should overwhelm him."

For me I feel that if they proved that there were 2,000,000 in the strong box of Florence; if they proved that

TRIBUTES PAID TO CANADA'S LOYALTY

Speakers in London at Gathering in Honor of Sir Edward Kemp Praise Dominion's Effort—Sir Edward's Tribute to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—High tributes were paid to Canada's loyalty and devotion to the allied cause at a luncheon at Prince's Restaurant, given by the Canada Club in honor of Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, was in the chair, and amongst the distinguished guests were: Lord Derby, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Desborough, Sir E. Morris, Sir Alfred Keogh, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. Andrew Fisher and Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M. P.

Lord Derby, in proposing the toast to Sir Edward Kemp, said that Canada had to its great credit, by its latest action in adopting conscription, said to the motherland, "We are with you to the end." The end had not yet come, and was not in sight, but there was one thing which would hearten the British nation and have the opposite effect upon the enemy, namely, that Canada had taken this great and bold step, and that they could rely upon those splendid divisions which she had given remaining until victory was gained and peace signed. Canada had shown her confidence in Sir Edward Kemp by sending him to represent that great Dominion as the Minister responsible for the Canadian forces in England. It was a difficult task that had been intrusted to him, and the only way in which he could perform it satisfactorily was for him to be supported. If they could not give a minister that support they should kick him out of office at the earliest possible moment.

In replying to the toast, Sir Edward Kemp said that much as he would like to speak on such matters as Canadian progress, inter-imperial commerce, and immigration, these questions, important as they might be, must wait because they were overshadowed by the supreme issue of the war. But when peace was proclaimed Great Britain and the oversea dominions would have to deal with those and many other important problems that would be left to them as a heritage of the war. In considering what form of constitutional relation should be established between the nations of the Empire after peace was restored, they should remember that in that time of a great world-war the existing ties had been a strong and enduring bond of friendship.

But although he was proud of what Canada and the other dominions had done in the war, he could never forget what the United Kingdom had done. Before the war, no one would have believed that it was possible of accomplishment. No one would have believed that it would have been possible for that country to have maintained the forces and carried on the campaigns which she had done in so many different theaters of war, and at the same time lent the support she had to her allies and maintained her supremacy on the seas. He would say to the British people: "Be patient and display the same fortitude you have shown from the beginning until victory is won." As far as his own country was concerned, he could assure them that Canada was not wearied of the war. Although she had suffered something like 125,000 casualties, Canada was sending another 100,000 men to support the men at the front. As a member of one of the Dominion governments, he would ask only one thing from the public, and that was that their critics should be sure of their facts before they started criticizing. He then referred to a trip he had taken lately to France where he had met men of all ranks in the Canadian forces, and nowhere among them had he found any evidence of pessimism. On the contrary, he had found everywhere the greatest confidence prevailing, and nowhere were they afraid of their ability to hold back the Hun. The Canadians were confident that the Hun would never break through the Canadian lines, and he believed that the same measure of confidence possessed the other forces that were holding the western front. It had been his privilege to be received by Sir Douglas Haig, and after talking with the Canadians, he was able to say in all frankness that they were proud of being under the command of such a distinguished soldier.

Nobody who has any knowledge of Congress doubts for a moment that it contains a large number of earnest, patriotic, public-spirited men, who are capable of great public service; but everybody in Washington (except Mr. Dies) is aware that the House of Representatives does the business in a clumsy, wasteful, confused way, through which a very few men, who have come to the chairmanship of important committees, control and direct the business. Mr. Dies may be one of those able men who is so swayed under that his only opportunity for distinction is in slandering a fellow member who ventures to question the sacred House of Congress. We, in Massachusetts, know that Mr. Fuller is a man of ability, who has tried to galvanize the House of which he is a member into some conception of its lack of attention to the duties which it is sworn and paid to perform.

(Signed)

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

Boston, March 1, 1918.

INQUIRY INTO ITALIAN RETREAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ROME, Italy.—The announcement that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the military disaster of last autumn, which led to the retreat on the line of the Flave, usually known as the disaster of Caporetto, has been received with general satisfaction. The need for such inquiry was felt from the first, but the Prime Minister considered that a short delay was advisable. The Chamber and the Senate, it is understood, both expressed a wish, during the recent secret session, that such a committee

LETTERS

Defending Congressman Fuller To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a morning's paper I note the report of an attack on Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, by a member from Texas, because Mr. Fuller has refused to serve longer as a member of one of the useless committees of the House of Representatives, or be a party to the extravagance and wastefulness that such committees involve. Those of us who have known Mr. Fuller as a big and remarkably efficient businessman note with amusement the charge that he is a "nobody."

Any business man who has observed the work of Congress or followed results of its proceedings knows the essential truth of Mr. Fuller's charges that the methods of Congress might be vastly improved. I believe Mr. Fuller has raised an issue in which every business man ought to support him. Can we "kick" about our income tax, or any other tax, unless we are willing to help a business man introduce business methods and business economies in our Congress?

I appeal to the business men of Massachusetts to get behind Mr. Fuller on the issue he has raised as our Representative.

(Signed) CHARLES M. COX.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1918.

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Mr. Dies was cheered and applauded as he referred to Mr. Fuller as a 'nobody,' and termed the House of Representatives the most intelligent and conscientious legislative body in the world." That's right, put Fuller down. Congressmen! Prove that you are the most dignified and hardworking body in the world by "intermissions, catcalls, boos, jeers, applause, cheers and cries of all sorts." Don't let a "wealthy business man from Massachusetts" disturb you in two hours of this kind of public business. Prove that Mr. Fuller is a "nobody whom hardly any of his fellow members have ever seen" by putting up to bait him that great public man, that world-renowned statesman, Martin Dies (Dem.), Beaumont.

Mr. Dies could not possibly give more point to the criticism of our friend and neighbor. Congressman Fuller, who is as well known in Texas as Mr. Dies is in New England, than by making himself the center for an expenditure of two hours of actual session!

Why does not Mr. Dies know Mr. Fuller, and why does not Mr. Fuller know Mr. Dies? Because the system of the House of Representatives gives no proper opportunity for me to be known, either in committee work or in debate; because the rules permit a scandalous waste of time and energy; because new members of Congress have to stand in the background, the theory being that there are no genuine statesmen in the House except those who have been reflected a sufficient number of times to bring them well up in the list of committees.

On May 24, 1917, Mr. Park, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, shared unconsciously in the attack which Mr. Fuller has since made on the House of Representatives by presenting as a privileged resolution the proposition that 11 committees on expenditures "each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month." Mr. Sanford of New York made himself a partner in Mr. Fuller's infamy by saying to the House, "I understand that the majority of these committees never meet, never perform any function whatever, and probably will not for a long time to come." Anyone who will take the pains to look up a file of that valuable periodical, The Searchlight on Congress, can read for himself the long list of "speechless speeches" can discover that on Jan. 26, 1917, the House passed a \$38,000,000 River and Harbor Bill, and the next day wasted most of the day wrangling over parliamentary matters.

Nobody who has any knowledge of Congress doubts for a moment that it contains a large number of earnest, patriotic, public-spirited men, who are capable of great public service; but everybody in Washington (except Mr. Dies) is aware that the House of Representatives does the business in a clumsy, wasteful, confused way, through which a very few men, who have come to the chairmanship of important committees, control and direct the business. Mr. Dies may be one of those able men who is so swayed under that his only opportunity for distinction is in slandering a fellow member who ventures to question the sacred House of Congress.

We, in Massachusetts, know that Mr. Fuller is a man of ability, who has tried to galvanize the House of which he is a member into some conception of its lack of attention to the duties which it is sworn and paid to perform.

(Signed)

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

Boston, March 1, 1918.

should be appointed. The Committee will consist of seven members, and its president will be General Caneva, who is both a general and a senator, and so, it is felt, is particularly well suited to preside over a committee which has a political as well as a military character. He had a wide experience of military matters.

Two more members of the committee are also members of the Senate. One of them, Vice-Admiral Cannavaro, commanded the international forces at Cagliari with great success. He has, in the past, served both as Minister for the Marine and for Foreign Affairs. The third senator on the committee, Senator Bensa, has, as well as the two deputies who are to serve, given many proofs of his patriotism. He is a citizen of Genoa and teaches civil law in the university of that city, and has the reputation of being one of the most learned jurists in Italy. The two deputies who are to serve on the committee are SS. Stoppatti and Raimondo. Signor Stoppatti is professor of law and criminal procedure at the University of Bologna, and he is in politics a member of the Liberal group of the Right.

The law is the profession of Signor Raimondo, who represents San Remo in the Chamber, and although he has not long been in Parliament, he has already established a reputation for himself. The other two members of the committee are General Ragni, a native of Turin, who distinguished himself in the Libyan war and is very popular in the army. Signor Tommasi is a distinguished lawyer and magistrate. He is especially learned in legal matters as applied to military affairs and was General Military Advocate in connection with the Supreme Tribunal for War and the Marine.

The Tribuna, in a leading article on the constitution of the committee of inquiry, says that the high character of the men composing it should be a guarantee of the way in which the committee will accomplish its task, and that it seems superfluous to express the hope, which is also a conviction, that its researches will be carried out with the unflattering courage of truth and justice stepping at no imputation of individual responsibility, however highly placed the persons concerned may be, or of collective responsibility, however vast may be its scope.

TRAINING SHIP WARSPIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Splendid discipline was preserved by the officers and boys of the Warspite training ship, lying off Greenwich, when a fire broke out on board which ultimately destroyed her; no casualties occurred. Prompt obedience was given to every order, the boys and their officers working at the pumps till the order was given to leave. The officers of the training ships Ardent and Worcester gave their assistance, and accommodation was found on the Worcester for the officers and boys of the Warspite. The boys were subsequently sent home until arrangements for continuing their training could be made. The Warspite has been used by the Marine Society for more than 40 years for training boys for the navy and the mercantile marine. She was the oldest training ship in England. Originally H. M. S. Waterloo and carrying 120 guns, she was later taken down, her guns were reduced to 80, and her name changed to the Conqueror and she was given to the Marine Society to replace a training ship named the Warspite which had been destroyed by fire.

WILLIAMSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Food announces that Mr. George J. Gibson, traffic manager of the Manchester, Sheffield and Nottinghamshire section of the Great Central Railway, has been appointed director of railway transport, Ministry of Food. Prior to Mr. Gibson's appointment with the Great Central Railway 14 years ago, he held various positions on the London & South Western Railway, and for some months last year he was acting superintendent of the Great Central Railway during the absence of Major Clow, the superintendent of the line, who went to France on special duty.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Etc.

Established and Progressive



HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

68 MILK ST. BOSTON

THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

</

STRANDWAY WORK CONTINUES TO LAG

South Boston Improvement Operations, to Cost About \$1,000,000 When Completed, Practically at Standstill

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Work on the Strandway, South Boston, the improvement which is to cost the people of Boston about \$1,000,000 when completed, is practically at a standstill and has been for some time. A day or so past an inspection of Strandway operations revealed one small dredge inactive, from the pipes of which the escaping steam indicated that the machinery was being kept in condition. Two men or boys were digging clams—but whether they were employed in some capacity on the Strandway operations was not learned. The pipes leading from the dredge to the shore appeared to be disconnected. The pay roll of the city of Boston for Strandway operations is something more than \$300 a week. It is declared that the city must retain its employees until operations resume and that these men are engaged on other work.

The large dredges which were formerly at work on the Strandway Old Harbor excavation are said to be employed at Squantum on federal government work. When they can be returned to the work for the city is not known. Meantime the \$100 a day forfeiture clause in the contract looms large.

When Mayor Curley succeeded in persuading the City Council to vote to appropriate the money for the Strandway improvement which he had promised as a campaign pledge in 1913, the actual work of construction of the new beach and park was transferred from the park and recreation department to the public works department. Here, instead of the work being placed under the sewer and water division, it was placed under the bridge and ferry division of which John E. Carty is engineer in charge. The bridge and ferry division has had the general oversight of the Strandway operations which include extending the sewer system far out into the bay at a cost of nearly \$200,000. Mayor Curley appointed Mr. Carty division engineer on Jan. 24, 1916. It is said that he is now being proposed to Mayor Peters as available for appointment to the commissionership of the Department of Public Works.

The engineer in charge of actual operations on the Strandway when there are operations is Leo Bayles Reilly, who has two assistant engineers employed in Strandway work, two instrument men, one draughtsman, three rodmen and four inspectors. There had been 17 inspectors on salary for Strandway duty until the Civil Service Commission recently compelled the discharge of several.

When active operations will be resumed on the Strandway work, which is not half completed, will depend on weather conditions, it is stated at City Hall.

COSSACK LEADER'S PLANS FOR FUTURE

General Korniloff Makes Public His Intentions—How He Escaped From Bykov Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The special correspondent of Le Matin at Stockholm states that the representative of the Outro Rossi sent his answer to General Korniloff. Fearing that this interesting information would not reach the outer world in good time, the Outro Rossi courteously sent its correspondent's information to Le Matin at Stockholm. "Korniloff," he declares, "has never been where it was believed. He has never led the troops known as the Korniloff reserves. At the present time he is far from the front. He is of the opinion that the time to act has not come, but he has not lost hope. He is working. Korniloff will soon be heard of, but in his own time. At present he wishes to remain unnoticed. I discovered him in an almost deserted portion of Southwest Russia, with barely 10 men. My first question was naturally, 'How is it that you are believed to be in Kharov?' 'My Cossacks of Tekhne are probably there,' he answered, 'but I left them a long time ago. I have a much easier task before me than to engage in skirmishes with the Red Guards. I then asked Korniloff to tell me how he escaped from Bykov.'

"There were," he said, "five generals imprisoned there, Romanovsky, Loskomsky, Denikine, Markoff and myself. During the first days of December Markoff managed to escape under the guise of a chauffeur. Romanovsky escaped disguised as a woman, Loskomsky and Denikine went in the uniforms of junior officers. I remained alone. But on Dec. 4 all the guards had been chosen from the Polish division. I thought to myself, those men will not betray Korniloff, and I went just as I was in my general's uniform and jumped into the saddle. The sentinels presented arms and cheered me as I passed them. Outside of the town—an inconceivable mistake on the part of the authorities who had imprisoned me—my faithful regiment of Cossacks from Tekhne was encamped and I ordered them to follow me. Without hesitation they all of them mounted and obeyed. Before leaving I wrote a telegram to Doukhonine—I was not aware that at that very moment they were killing him: "I warn you that I am leaving Bykov and that I am going to the Don to undertake there, as a simple soldier, a fight to the finish against the traitors to my

country." Then we flew for our lives. In two days we covered 120 kilometers and found ourselves in the Province of Tchernigov. By day things were possible. The population of the towns and villages came to meet me. But the nights were terrible. We were tracked by the Bolsheviks who had sent by rail regiments to capture us. I had no map of these regions and it was with difficulty that I could find my bearings. The country was marshy and the ice gave beneath our horses' feet. At night time in the woods we could hear the bark of the machine guns.

"On one occasion nine of my men fell and the Bolsheviks may have announced victory, but the fact is that we did not even know from what direction the shots came. We kept away from the railway, for everywhere armored trains had been sent against me. One night, my Cossacks, all of them Muhammads, were seized with panic. They surrounded me and crossing their arms, besought that we should surrender to the Bolsheviks. I said to them: 'Very well, children, you can surrender, but before you do, kill your chief. Shoot me.' When I had said that to them in their strange idiom, they wept and begged my pardon, striking their foreheads on the ground. And for a whole week more we continued our wanderings. But we were being hemmed in, and I decided to separate myself from my men. To reach the Don I took the costume of a peasant and entrained at a small station. I got into a goods carriage and some good-natured Bolshevik soldiers took care of me, seeing in me a tired old peasant. So that when Lenin was announcing the march of Korniloff on Kharkov I passed myself off as a peasant refugee from the invaded provinces, and shared the soup of Bolshevik soldiers. Now I am safe. But I am not the impudent Korniloff of former days. My sufferings have told on me, but my resolve remains the same. Here, far removed from all, in this little hut, I never cease working and I can tell you that on the day when I say 'Forward,' I shall be met by a powerful force."

SOCIALIST IDEA OF SELF-DETERMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The grounds on which the German Socialist Majority bases its demand for the application of the rule of national self-determination to the territories along Germany's eastern frontier, and its view of the territorial problem in that direction in general, seems to be set forth sufficiently plainly in a recent editorial statement in the Vorwärts.

There is certainly no difference of opinion in the party, this passage reads, concerning the fundamental idea that we must secure a permanent peace with Russia, and that beside this aim everything else appears subsidiary; further, that the population of the occupied provinces must retain the fullest freedom of decision. The problem appears in a new light if one takes into consideration the fact that the question of future "association" ("Anlehnung") will not have to be first decided by the impending plebiscite. The decision to be taken first of all is on the fundamental question as to whether these peoples will remain with Russia, or separate themselves from her. In the event of separation they will acquire the freedom to conclude treaties on either side, in which connection it is to be noted that treaties are two-sided affairs, and that their conclusion therefore depends on the assent of two parties. The position is not that we have to conclude that treaty which a newly formed state organism proposes to conclude with us, but that it rests with us to examine whether the closer treaty relations desired correspond with well-compromised German interests. In this matter the Reichstag must, of course, have a voice.

Moreover, it will be a question not only of the relations of the newly-created organisms with Germany, but also of their relations with one another (Lithuania, Courland, Poland!), as well as of the relations of a part of them (Poland?) to Austria-Hungary; and finally also of our own future relations with Austria-Hungary. In the background of all this stands the vastly important question of our own permanent relations with Russia. Concerning this whole mass of questions complete clarity and agreement by no means reign. We must recall that the so-called "Austro-Polish solution" was unanimously rejected in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be baffled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichstag, and that not so very long ago it was described in the German press from Right to Left, and that it

CLOSING RULES OFF AFTER WEDNESDAY

James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, Sends Out Notice Abrogating State Regulations in Massachusetts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—All rules issued by the Massachusetts Fuel Administration affecting the hours of opening and closing of business and amusement establishments will be canceled on Wednesday. After that day the only order remaining in effect will be the Nation-wide order establishing Thursday and Sunday as "lightless" nights. James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, today sent letters to the chairmen of all the local fuel committees notifying them of the suspension of the so-called "Storrow closing order," which he promulgated.

In his letter thanking the citizens for their "cooperation in observing and making effective these rules which though necessary certainly have been irksome to all of us," Mr. Storrow says: "Although these rules are removed, it should be clearly understood that the fuel situation is still in critical condition and therefore every form of fuel economy should still be practiced that is possible without seriously curtailing business."

Shipments of coal to Boston continue to increase. The supply in dealers' yards today is reported by the Fuel Committee as totaling 41,247 tons, or 15,818 tons more than were available on Saturday. The stock today consisted of 16,293 tons of anthracite, 18,713 tons of bituminous coal and 6241 tons of screenings. The steamer J. H. Devereaux and a fleet of seven barges arrived at Boston up to this noon, with an aggregate of 11,644 tons of coal, of which 7285 tons were soft coal. Sunday's receipts by water totaled 33,534 tons, of which 23,481 tons were bituminous coal. The rail arrivals Sunday totaled 3964 tons.

Statistics compiled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and available today, show that 371,491 tons of bituminous and 63,024 tons of anthracite coal were received at Boston by sea and rail during February, as compared to 340,880 tons of bituminous coal, and 76,068 tons of anthracite in February, 1917.

Receipts since Jan. 1 total 133,199 tons of anthracite and 660,353 tons of bituminous, compared to 203,508 tons of anthracite and 865,318 tons of bituminous for the first two months of 1917. The deficit of the past two months compared to last year at this time totals 70,209 tons of anthracite and 204,965 tons of bituminous, a total of 275,274 tons.

Up to midnight Saturday, 729 carloads of anthracite and 432 carloads of bituminous coal were moved inward through the New England railroad gateways, and on Sunday the total number moved toward the interior was 974 cars, of which 495 were loaded with anthracite and 475 with bituminous coal.

More Ships Sought

James J. Storrow to Confer With Federal Officials

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—More ships for the New England coal-carrying trade are being sought by New England fuel administrators to insure an ample supply of coal next winter. James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, is due to arrive at Washington today, to confer with federal officials on the fuel situation in New England, and on means of insuring a steady movement of coal to this section of the country.

New England's coal predicament this winter was laid chiefly to an inadequate supply of ships, which were commanded by the Government for necessary war purposes. Because of conditions of long standing, the New England railroads were by their own admission utterly unable to handle the extra demands made upon them for moving coal. Each of the roads, however, moved more coal this winter than in 1916. The New York, New Haven & Hartford brought into New England, for commercial purposes, 988,000 more tons of coal through the Harlem River and Maybrook gateways in 1917 than in 1916. The road also brought 520,000 more tons in 1917 than in 1916 for its own use.

The Boston & Albany Railroad brought 322,774 tons more of commercial coal in 1917 than during 1916, and similar conditions prevailed on the Boston & Maine Railroad, which moved 1,674,501 tons more of anthracite and bituminous coal to New England for commercial purposes in 1917 than in 1916.

But the railroads have relieved the situation very little, according to Mr. Storrow, and the chief requisite to supply New England next winter is ships and barges.

Ocean Food Shipments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ocean shipments of food will be supervised by a new division of the Food Administration, known as the Marine Transportation Department, the establishment of which has just been announced. It will be headed by C. P. Doe of San Francisco, president of the North Pacific Steamship Company.

Mr. Doe personally will supervise shipments overseas. John D. Fletcher of San Francisco will be in charge of coastwise food shipments, and Harold

P. Plummer of Los Angeles, will coordinate the work of the Food Administration, the Shipping Board and the War Trade Board in marine transportation of foodstuffs.

BOSTON TAX RATE MEASURE OPPOSED

(Continued from page one)

of valuation, that the schools are entitled to \$4.50, leaving \$6.52 for general municipal purposes. His pending tax-increase bill would provide \$9.52 for general purposes in 1918, \$8.52 in 1919 and \$7.52 in 1920. Thereafter the existing conditions would be restored.

The Mayor referred to the proposal that he obtain this money by reducing the \$10,000,000 city payroll, and said it would be necessary to reduce it 45 per cent to meet the present need. To increase the legal tax limit by \$3 this year, \$2 next year and \$1 in 1920 the Mayor believed the only solution.

In 1918, the Mayor explained, there is a decrease of total available revenue of \$1,768,758.40 due to lower average valuation of \$26,692,755.01 under the new intangible property law, and the fact that there was no reserve in the treasury this year, besides the estimated municipal income being \$412,000 lower. Additional needs of 1918 over the preceding year he estimates at \$2,864,218.93, making a total of \$4,632,977.33 needed to be raised if the city activities are to go forward.

Exactly how the \$4,632,977.33 is made up is shown in the following table:

1. Deficiency in ways and means as compared with 1917	\$1,768,758.40
Additional needs for 1918 over 1917:	
2. Firemen's 1 day off in 3..	172,000.00
3. Payment, operation of sliding scale and certain increases	65,000.00
4. Police, 1 day off in 8..	62,000.00
5. Police, operation of sliding scale	47,000.00
6. Laborers' increase to \$3 a day on June 1, 1917; additional amount for entire year 1918	100,000.00
7. Increases in pay of clerks, inspectors, foremen, etc., June 1, 1917; additional amount for entire year 1918	135,075.05
8. Increase in numbers in public departments not included above	123,564.45
9. Increase in rates, new increases and operation of sliding scale, items not cluded above	259,510.12
10. War relief, difference in pay, federal and municipal, all classes of employees	100,000.00
11. Miscellaneous, \$1,641,529 minus amount appropriated for contracts last year, \$750,000	791,598.00
12. Overseers of the Poor: Dependent Mothers' Aid increase	100,000.00
Reserve Fund: Increase over 1917 due to increase in necessities (1917-\$231,234.44)	250,000.00
14. Increase in estimates for: Equipment	\$219,413.79
Supplies	331,962.52
Materials	106,095.00
Total	\$4,632,977.33

WIN WAR FOR PEACE CONVENTION CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, with a committee of prominent men and women, has called a national meeting, to be known as the "Win-the-War-for-Permanent Peace" convention, to be held in Philadelphia from May 16 to 18, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Taft will preside. The name, Mr. Taft said, was chosen because it offers a "rallying cry to the present war crisis."

The objects are stated as follows:

"To sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian militarism has been defeated, confirm opposition to a premature peace, and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations."

MR. MCADOO'S POWER OVER ROADS DENIED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Federal Judge Walter Evans, in the course of an opinion, rendered here, denying the federal court's exclusive jurisdiction in damage suits against transportation companies solely because they are under government control, indicated that he had failed to find any statute authorizing Director-General McAdoo to take control of the railroads of the country. The text of the opinion is:

"Under no established rule of interpretation can it be doubted that Congress authorized, in time of war, the War Department and no other to take over the railroads. If we assumed (which is inconceivable) that the Secretary of War declined for that department, I can find no statute authorizing the control of the railroads under the Treasury Department or by a director-general of railroads."

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK MAKES WAR PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the first sermons preached since his arrival in America, the most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D. D., P. C., Lord Archbishop of York, urged the united efforts on the part of Great Britain and the United States in crushing the menace of a power which sought world dominion and acknowledged no law but that of its own force.

He said that men who spoke one tongue must needs be brothers in arms, for Englishmen and Americans were partners in the spirit of their laws and institutions, both peoples being dedicated to the preservation of liberty, justice and democracy.

Mr. Doe personally will supervise shipments overseas. John D. Fletcher of San Francisco will be in charge of coastwise food shipments, and Harold

LIBERTY LOAN PLEA FOR TOWN MEETINGS

New England Committee Sends Out Address to Clerks With Request That It Be Read at the Next Gathering

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Copies of an address from the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, appealing to the citizens after the manner of the "town criers" of colonial days to help make the third Liberty Loan, which is to be floated on April 6, a success, have been sent to all the town clerks of New England, with the request that it be read at their next town meetings. The appeal for cooperation is in pamphlet form, with the national colors, red, white and blue, forming the left hand border. In part the address is:

"Citizens of New England. Assembled in town meeting for ordering and preserving of your affairs in common, you have just cause for gratitude that you are enjoying the wisest form of self-government ever devised by men. No one should be allowed to take from you this precious heritage."

"Viewing a nation great in territory, but weak in the coordinated forces of democracy, being made the prey of a conscienceless military autocracy; and small nations either obliterated or forced stubbornly to hold to a fringe of their rightful territory, their national and racial lives all but snuffed out by that same merciless autocracy—we should be seriously happy that we still possess our country and our rights."

"If we honor our forefathers for having founded this free country, it will be ignoble in us not to suffer equal sacrifices in maintaining it. These priceless possessions of a free people are in great danger."

"We are at war with the Central Powers of Europe to prevent small nations from being dispossessed of their lands, their property, and their self-governing powers. But we are at war for a much more weighty reason than that, great as that is. We are at war to preserve our national existence, to keep self-government alive, to protect our families, our homes, and our industries."

"If we win this war, we win it for ourselves as well as for all those nations now so sorely pressed. If we lose this war, we let the whole world slip back into the feudalism of the Middle Ages."

"The third Liberty Loan will soon be offered to the people of the United States. Each citizen here assembled is invited to consider the seriousness of the grim business in which we are engaged and, jealous as we know him to be of his rights as a self-governing freeman, is earnestly urged to do all in his power to have the loan subscribed in full promptly upon its announcement."

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Hotel Coburn in Skowhegan, Me. Sunday, as well as injuring an adjacent grocery store.

Another suspicious fire in Greenwich, Conn., was discovered in the residence of John McE. Bowman. Sunday, and before it could be extinguished the house was practically useless. There have been four other suspicious fires in residences here recently.

Transportation facilities to army and naval bases on Hampton Roads were seriously lessened by the burning of the big ferry Castleton, at her wharf in Norfolk, Va., on Sunday.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OPTIMISTIC ON WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, taking up the post of chief of staff today, expressed himself as optimistic over the war situation. He was confident that an American-allied victory is certain. "I am optimistic over the whole war situation," he said. "When I say that, I do not underestimate the strength of Germany, which I think it would be dangerous to do. One sight of the men in the trenches is sufficient to dispel any pessimism."

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carrying a total of \$1,180,265,355.84 in appropriations and authorizations, the urgent deficiency bill was reported to the Senate today by the Appropriations Committee. It was increased \$73,385,000 by the Senate Committee over the House Bill.

TRAIN SERVICE IS CUT FORTY PER CENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passenger train service between Chicago and St. Louis was cut 40 per cent by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of the railroads, today, and interchangeable tickets were ordered placed on sale in both Chicago and St. Louis at the same time.

This marked the beginning, it is said, of the curtailing of western and middle western passenger service and attendant expenses which has been forecast. The new service is effective March 17.

Six of 15 passenger trains between

the two cities were ordered discontinued at once. This step will reduce the passenger mileage of trains between Chicago and St. Louis a minimum of 15,706 miles per month, it is estimated. Figures show also the coal consumption of the passenger service between those cities will be 9538 tons less each month than under the former train schedule. Based on the present operating costs, the railroads will also be saved an aggregate of \$76,310 each month.

BOSTON WOOL MEN TO LODGE PROTEST

Delegation Goes to Washington to Seek Modification of Feb. 28 or Abrogation of Policy of What It Calls Interference

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of what was claimed to be under-governmental interference in the wool business.

BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of Boston wool dealers left for Washington on Sunday in an effort to obtain from the War Trade Board of the United States either some modification of its notice on Feb. 28 that it would exercise its right to take all imported wool sold subsequent to Dec. 15 or an abrogation of the policy of

FORMER BANKER IN TOKYO IS ARRESTED

George Bowden, a German, apprehended at Berkeley, Cal., as Dangerous Enemy Alien—Said to Have Financed Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—George Bowden, a German, said to be known in his own country as Prince George, will be brought to Salt Lake City to be interned at Ft. Douglas as dangerous enemy alien, according to information brought to Salt Lake City by Thomas Butler, deputy United States marshal of San Francisco, who was in this city recently.

Bowden, who is now being held at Berkeley, Cal., waiting for official orders to be given out at Washington for his removal here, was president of the Imperial Bank of Germany at Tokyo, Japan, until his bank was closed by the Japanese Government several months ago, when he came to the United States. The property of the bank was sold at one-third of its actual value, and all the money, except that which Bowden was able to conceal and carry away, was confiscated.

Until his apprehension at Berkeley, Cal., a few weeks ago as a dangerous enemy alien, Bowden acted as agent of the German Government, it is understood, in disbursing funds sent to him from Germany to aid in spreading the German propaganda in the United States. The financing of a number of plots to destroy powder plants, docks and warehouses has been traced directly to him, it is said, and blue prints and plans have been found among his effects leading to the belief that he was in constant communication with German sympathizers in all parts of the country and was furnishing funds to carry out designs for the liberation of prisoners of war in the United States.

Bowden has also been connected with plans for the mobilizing of German soldiers in Mexico.

Offenders Fined

Two Kentucky Enemy Sympathizers Dealt With Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Fred Wilmer, a farm hand living at Pleasure Ridge Park in Jefferson County, Ky., who was charged with using "abusive language toward the United States," was fined \$10 and placed under bond of \$1000 for a year in the police court here. He could not speak English, and an interpreter of German was employed. Wilmer denied that he had spoken ill of the United States.

James Owen, charged with having said he "hoped the German army would go through Russia," and who is charged with having taken an American flag from a newsboy and attempting to trample it under his feet, was fined \$10. A large crowd gathered at the scene and took Owen in charge and turned him over to an officer who hurried him to jail. Owen denied the charges.

HIGHER TAX RATE IN BOSTON OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Rather than see the Boston tax rate advance \$5.60 on each \$1000 of valuation this year, Frederick O. Woodruff, a Boston real estate operator, advocates issuing short-term notes at 6 per cent to provide Mayor Peters with ready money while he "goes after" the overdue taxes. If these taxes are not paid, Mr. Woodruff points out that Boston has resources to compel payment by the sale of property.

George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which openly opposes the Mayor's tax-increase bill now before the Legislature, declared in a published statement: "We cannot win wars and build cities at the same time... To impose a tax amounting to \$23.30 on the taxpayers at this critical time is a staggering blow to Boston, unequalled by any in 20 years... It is unfortunate that business and real estate interests should feel obliged to oppose this first step of our reform Mayor, whom we all wanted to support so loyally and faithfully... It must be borne in mind that this heavy blow falls upon real estate and mortgages and hits the business man and the home owner exclusively."

THOMAS J. MOONEY APPEAL EXPECTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Attorneys defending Thomas J. Mooney, whose life sentence for the Preparedness Day parade dynamiting was recently confirmed by the Supreme Court, have announced that they will await official confirmation of his sentence by the courts and then appeal to Governor Stephens for a pardon.

This decision has followed their announcement that they would not ask a re-hearing in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not file a remittitur making the decision for at least 30 days.

MEDFORD SCHOOLS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MEDFORD, Mass.—All grades of the Medford public schools were in session today for the first time since the beginning of the annual holiday recess. Although the high school and the upper grammar grades have been

in session the primary and grammar classes have not been held except in some cases in private homes. A one-session schedule is in vogue and wood is used for fuel in some of the schools. The hours for the first three grades are from 8:30 to 12:15 o'clock while the grades from the fourth to the eighth will begin at 8 and continue until 12:15 o'clock. The high school sessions are as usual.

PROPOSED FAIR ADVANCE OPPOSED

Boston Central Labor Union Takes Action on the Recommendation of Gov. McCall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Legislation abrogating the five-cent fare contract between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the city, thereby enabling the Public Service Commission to grant financial relief, which the road declares is as recommended by Governor McCall in a special message to the Legislature, will be strongly opposed by the Boston Central Labor Union, pursuant to a resolution passed by that organization at its meeting Sunday. The resolution declares that the Governor's request to suspend the contract with out public hearings is "uncalled for and un-American," and asks that this request be not granted until the public has been given an opportunity to declare its attitude.

In presenting the resolution, Edward F. McGrady, president of the union, criticized the Governor for recommending to the Legislature that hearings be eliminated, and declared the service rendered by the Elevated to be the poorest given to any American city. He said that for more than a year "a prominent banker representing the traction interests" has been inviting labor leaders to dine with him and has requested them to record themselves in favor of a six-cent fare for the traction companies of the city and State, which they refused to do.

By introducing legislation derogatory to its employees, Mr. McGrady said, the Elevated tried to force its organized Carmen to break their wage agreement. The employees, according to Mr. McGrady, refused to do this, but asked for more pay because of the abnormal prices, and public opinion forced the Elevated to comply. The men were granted a 6 per cent increase, he said, and now the public officials want the public to grant the Elevated a 20 per cent increase.

Another resolution was adopted providing for an inquiry into certain draft exemptions for industrial reasons. The resolution says that it has come to the attention of the Central Labor Union that many men are being exempted from the draft on the ground of industrial necessity, and that "some of these men are working on munitions and other government work at wages below the prevailing rate in the industry, and this has constituted the real reason why some of these men have been exempted through the declaration of their employers as being indispensable."

Charles H. Govan, a member of the speakers' bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington, who is in Boston conducting a campaign against pro-Germanism, addressed the delegates.

SPECIAL PROJECTILES FOR AERIAL WARFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progress in the development of special types of small arms ammunition for aerial fighting is announced by the War Department. The types include armor-piercing bullets, tracers, and incendiary projectiles.

The armor-piercing bullets are intended to penetrate the light armor with which parts of airplanes are protected. Tracer bullets leave a trail of smoke and enable the machine-gunner to ascertain whether his shots are correctly aimed. Incendiary bullets fire the contents of the enemy's fuel tanks.

Recent tests, the announcement says, indicate that the United States has developed these types of special ammunition to equal or surpass those of other countries.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An ordnance base costing approximately \$25,000,000 is under construction in France by the War Department announced today. It will include about 20 large storerooms, 12 shop buildings, 100 smaller shops and magazines and machine and tool equipment costing about \$5,000,000.

DELIVERY-A-DAY PROPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—A one-delivery-a-day agreement among Boston stores is the object of a campaign by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which announces that the "main purpose of the reduced delivery service is to release for Government service a number of men employed in the delivery service." In connection with this work, J. Paul Foster, secretary of the board, spent last week investigating the working of a similar system in Pittsburgh.

STATE EMPLOYEES' VACATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—Laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the State should be given a two weeks' vacation each year in order that their efficiency be increased, Henry Sterling, of the American Federation of Labor, urged upon the legislative committee on Public Service today. Mr. Sterling was of the opinion that should the bill embodying these provisions be adopted a more contented state employee would result, with consequent benefit to the Commonwealth.

NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Following the design of the Liberty Theater at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., plans are under way by the War Department commission on training camp activities for

REDUCED USE OF GRAINS IS URGED

United States Food Administration Advises Freer Consumption of Meats to Aid Greater Saving of Needed Breadstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the increased demands for breadstuffs being made by the Allies, the United States Food Administration today issued an appeal to the American people to lend their aid to the further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs. The demand for meat for the next few months will be met, says the Food Administration. Owing to the increasing of the meat supply, Food Administrator Hoover announces that the United States will be able to supply the Allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible, and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption." Because of these facts the Food Administration announces that the only restrictions on the consumption of meat and meat products are beefless and porkless Tuesdays. The meatless meal and porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

Crisis Is Averted

Cereal and Other Exports From United States Aid the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That this country has been able to avert a serious food shortage in the allied nations by the concentration of transportation facilities and the adoption of strict measures of conservation, was indicated when, on Saturday, figures showing this to be true were made public. The minimum exportation of 800,000 tons of foodstuffs fixed by experts of Great Britain was not met, but a quantity sufficient to greatly relieve the stringency of the allied food situation was furnished.

Figures made public show that the exports of grains and cereals, including flour, to the allied nations and for Belgium relief work totaled 553,429 tons for the month, of which 174,847 tons was made available for shipment abroad since Feb. 22, when Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, announced that the most critical situation in its history was faced by the United States. It was stated that the outlook now was much more favorable than 10 days ago, with indications that the minimum of 800,000 tons of food, including meats, for March would be met and probably passed during that month.

Figures showing the exports of meats for February were not available, but it is understood that they will bring the total export of foodstuffs to within about 100,000 tons of the minimum. A tabulation of the exports of grains and cereals by weeks follows:

	Tons
Feb. 1 to 7	\$4,658
Feb. 8 to 14	150,095
Feb. 15 to 21	143,829
Feb. 22 to 28	174,847
Total	553,429

It is said that the full effect of the increased transportation facilities for meats is now being felt, and that shipments are being rushed to the seaboard in a volume that gives every promise of a big jump at once in the supplies which will be available for the allied nations.

CALL ISSUED FOR 10,000 MECHANICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today issued a call for 10,000 skilled mechanics for ground aviation work overseas. About 98 out of every 100 men, according to the statement issued by the signal corps, must be skilled mechanics, if they desire to work in this branch of the service.

Transfer to the aviation service may be made by application to the local draft boards or by applying at recruiting stations.

COURT DECISION ON BUYING OF VOTES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deciding the noted Cincinnati election fraud cases, the Supreme Court today held that the Federal Government has no power to prosecute persons who have sold or bought votes at elections of federal officers. It is a state or local power, it was held. The decision sustains a demurral of lower courts and means that 99 defendants indicted at Cincinnati Jan. 25, 1917, need not stand trial.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN REWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lord Reading, the British special Ambassador, has presented a silver cup to Capt. Emil Thirlir for rescuing part of the crew of the British steamer Maldia, lost in the North Atlantic Aug. 29. Captain Thirlir commanded the steamer Atlantic Sun of Philadelphia.

SALES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has decided today that the Chicago Board of Trade is not "completing the restriction of trade." This decision reverses that of the United States court at Chicago.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has decided today that the Chicago Board of Trade is not "completing the restriction of trade." This decision reverses that of the United States court at Chicago.

NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Following the design of the Liberty Theater at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., plans are under way by the War Department commission on training camp activities for

the erection of 15 new theaters which will be located mainly among the national guard camps of the South. These buildings will be 120x60 feet, with a stage 40x22 feet and with stationary benches set on an earth floor.

Capt. Michael J. Moore, in charge of the war risk insurance work at northeastern headquarters, states that many enlisted men are taking advantage of the extension of time allowed for insurance from Feb. 12 to April 12, and that many who had previously subscribed for small policies are now taking out the maximum of \$10,000.

Second Lieut. Walter V. Reed, of the office of the assistant judge-advocate in the Federal Building, was at northeastern headquarters today on departmental business.

ARMY UNIFORM GRADES DEFENDED

Charles Eisenman, Formerly of Division on Supplies, Seeks to Justify Action of Himself in War-Purchasing Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles Eisenman, formerly head of the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense, today made public a statement in which he discusses the part played by the committee on supplies in purchasing goods for use in making uniforms and overcoats for the army. Mr. Eisenman's statement is an attempt at justifying the part played by himself as head of these purchasing activities.

It will be remembered that when the Senate Military Committee, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of the manner in which the War Department has been conducting the war, discovered how the purchasing activities of the army had been conducted, and after many facts incidental to the state of affairs in the quartermaster corps of the army had been made public, a general reorganization in this department was quietly effected. Quartermaster-General Sharpe was superseded by Major-General Goethals, while Mr. Eisenman severed his connections with the Government. It had been charged that the functions of the quartermaster corps had been usurped by the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense, and that the Government had been the loser thereby. Mr. Eisenman at the time failed to make a favorable impression on the investigating committee, and so severe was the committee with him that Secretary Baker was forced to make a public statement in justification of Mr. Eisenman.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IS REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has announced the reorganization of the United States employment service as a permanent branch of one of the eight new services of the labor department.

The governing board of three members has been reduced to two, Robert S. Watson, assistant director, having resigned. He will take up work with another branch of the service.

The following are included among the officers of the reorganized service:

Assistant director, Charles T. Clayton, Maryland; chief of the division of reserve, W. E. Hall, Pennsylvania; chief of division of information, administration and clearance, T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania, and secretary of the policies board, Nathan A. Smyth, New York.

DRUNKEN AUTOIST FINED \$5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MALDEN, Mass.—Pleading guilty and offering no defense when arraigned before Judge Charles M. Bruce of the Malden district court Saturday on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, secured for J. B. Dussault of Cambridge the minimum fine of \$50 for operating and \$5 for being drunk. He was given until June first to pay. He was prosecuted by the Medford police department.

The following are included among the officers of the reorganized service:

Assistant director, Charles T. Clayton, Maryland; chief of the division of reserve, W. E. Hall, Pennsylvania; chief of division of information, administration and clearance, T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania, and secretary of the policies board, Nathan A. Smyth, New York.

CHAMBER DIRECTORS NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Harold S. Greene has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to take the place of Mayor Andrew J. Peters, recently resigned, and John R. Macomber has been elected to take the place of Frederic S. Snyder, also recently resigned. They will serve until the regular election of directors which takes place in May.

FOOD CONFERENCE HELD

BOSTON, Mass.—J. W. Hollowell of the United States Food Administration at Washington spoke this afternoon at the monthly conference of the Women's Committee of National Defense at the State House. Gardner Poole, acting head of the fish department of the Food Administration, and John C. Wheeler, of the Boston Fish Pier, also spoke.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—War service work is to benefit by a sale to be held by the Professional Woman's Club at the Copley-Plaza on Tuesday, March 12, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke of New York will be honored guest at a luncheon on March 19. Officers of the French and American armies also are expected to be present.

AMUSEMENTS

Auto Show Mechanics Bldg.

NOW

10 A. M.—10 P. M.

Admission 50c

DRY AMENDMENT RATIFICATION URGED

Malden Meeting Demands Action of Massachusetts Legislature—Congressman Fuller Is One of the Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Speaking at a prohibition meeting here Sunday night Congressman Alvan T. Fuller said that his statements concerning the uselessness of some committees in the House of Representatives are true and that he would elaborate on his charges before the end of the controversy which has arisen over his letter to Speaker Clark.

The meeting expressed its desire for immediate ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the Massachusetts General Court. Resolutions to that effect were introduced by Mayor Charles H. Adams, seconded by Mrs. George R. Jones, president of the Melrose Women's Club; endorsed by Claude L. Allen as a representative citizen, and unanimously adopted by the audience.

Congressman Fuller said, "The question seems to be doubtful in the Massachusetts Senate, much to its discredit. I can't believe but what our Senator (Cavanaugh) is now going to vote for the ratification of the amendment. If he doesn't, we'll have to use the 'big stick' on him. I cannot support a man who does not endeavor to represent his constituents." Congressman Fuller spoke of the prohibition question in general, pointing out that a pound of coal is used to produce a pint of beer and that other needed supplies are wasted to no small degree by this industry. "The rum business," he said, "is the corner stone of the evil influences in our government whether it is in Washington or on Beacon Hill. Improvements will be more easily accomplished and resistance will be much less when that evil has been removed."

Representative Harry Woodill of Melrose prophesied the passage of the amendment by the House with a large majority. He was strong in his denunciation of the referendum offered by the liquor interests. He contended that it would be a breach of his oath of office to vote for it as the Constitution of the United States specifically states "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states," and that he had sworn to support this Constitution. He maintained that it was a question to be handled only by the legislatures and that there was no possible reason for a referendum.

Answer to the statements that a year's delay in Massachusetts would cause no actual harm because only 11 legislatures meet this year was made by Claude L. Allen in supporting the resolutions adopted. He said, "The harm is to the reputation of Massachusetts. This State has always been a leader in progressive legislation and in all movements for the good of the people, and it is no time now to be left in the second ranks."

READMISSION OF ALIENS RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendation of the adoption of a resolution by Representative Slayden of Texas, authorizing readmission to the United States of aliens who were conscripted or have volunteered for service with the United States or the Allies, was made on Saturday by the House Immigration Committee.

"There is a double hazard," says the report. "They take the peril of battle and of being shot as traitors if captured. When the call to arms came in 1914 many Poles, Czechoslovakians and Slavs went to Europe and joined the forces of Serbia, Britain or France to fight the governments they regarded as oppressors of their people. Bohemians believed the time had come when their national aspirations might be gratified. Among the people who will be benefited are some Jews, Armenians and Syrians."

This resolution proposes, in a word, to give these aliens the status and rights they held as lawful residents of the United States prior to April 6, 1917, but in recognition of their service in a cause in which Americans are sacrificing blood and treasure to waive the immigrant head tax that otherwise would be collected when they return.

PUBLIC MEALS ORDER IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a summary of the Public Meals order, issued to the press by the Ministry of Food, it is stated that the order, recently signed by the Food Controller, supersedes the previous order dealing with the subject, and introduces a number of important modifications. Fats are rationed for the first time, and the order is applicable to boarding houses and unlicensed hotels in which the number of bedrooms available for letting, whether in or outside the house, exceeds five, whereas previously such establishments with not more than 10 public bedrooms were excluded.

Two meatless days a week have been instituted, on which no meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed in any public eating place. The meatless days for the city of London and the metropolitan police district are Tuesdays and Fridays, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Between the hours of 5 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. no meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed on any day. No milk may be served or con-

sumed as a beverage, or as part of a beverage, except with tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate as usually served, but it may be given to children under two years of age. Exemption from the above provisions may be obtained by a resident in a public eating place on the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

As sugar is only permitted for cooking purposes, guests will have to provide their own means of sweetening beverages. Hotels, clubs or boarding-houses may supply sugar to persons residing therein for the major portion of any week not exceeding one ounce for every complete day, provided that the total amount for any one resident does not exceed six ounces in any week, and that the person in charge of the establishment is reasonably satisfied that no sugar ration has been obtained in respect of such resident.

Regarding tea taken in public places no person may be served with or consume between the hours of 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. more than 1½ ounces in the whole of bread, cake, bun, scone and biscuit.

The permitted quantities of meat, flour, bread and sugar (except sugar supplied as above mentioned), butter, margarine and other fats, must not exceed the gross quantities allowed for the meals served during the week, ascertained in accordance with the following scale of average quantities per meal:

	Butter,	Margarine,	Bread	Flour	meat and	other fats
Breakfast	nill	nill	3 oz.	nill	1-3 oz.	
Luncheon,						
including						
mid day			3 oz.	1-7 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.
Dinner in-						
cluding						
supper and						
meat tea	3 oz.	1-7 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.	1-3 oz.	
meat tea.....	nill	nill	1½ oz.	nill	¼ oz.	

Instructions are given as to the weighing of meat, poultry and game, 2½ ounces of poultry or game are reckoned as one ounce of meat. Meat must be weighed uncooked with bone, as usually delivered by the butcher.

The uncooked weight of poultry and game is to be taken without feathers or skin but including offal. Four ounces of bread are to be reckoned as three ounces of flour. Of authorized fats not more than one-half may consist of butter and margarine.

Powers are given to food committees to reduce the total quantities of any of the rationed articles in any public eating houses within their areas, or to limit the quantity of any foodstuffs which may be supplied or used. "Meat" is defined as including butcher's meat, sausages, ham, pork, bacon, venison, preserved and potted meats, offals and other meats of all kinds, and fats bought as part of the meat, but does not include soup which does not contain meat, poultry or game in a solid form. "Poultry and Game" includes rabbits, hares and any kind of bird for food. "Fats" include all animal or vegetable fats, natural or prepared, which are not bought as part of meat.

Public eating places which do not serve meals exceeding 1s. 2d. in price, exclusive of beverages, are excluded from certain provisions of the order, including those as to meatless days; and other public eating places which do not charge more than 5d., including beverages, in respect of meals begun between 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. not including meat, fish or eggs, are also excluded from certain provisions.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS OPEN

Boston's Regular Day School Pupils Are Now Reported Practically All Cared For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The future of practical and enduring Pan-American will be determined by this war, said John Barrett, director of the Pan-American bureau, at the celebration of the first anniversary of the granting of citizenship to Porto Rico. He said that the financial, commercial, economical, intellectual, educational, and social interests of the United States should be prepared now in every possible way to meet the pending European and Asiatic competition in Pan-America, otherwise, he said that disaster to America both in Pan-American commerce and co-operation may follow.

"If America does her part well," he said, "there is no limit to the splendid possibilities she has in her relations with her sister republics of the South."

NO RELAXATION OF PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of workingmen waited upon Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, on Saturday, to ask that change be made in the law governing the manufacture of "light beer."

Several resolutions were passed during the afternoon, but the chief one asked that legislation be enacted at the present session changing the strength of temperance beer from 2½ per cent proof spirits to 2½ per cent of alcohol by weight.

F. J. Saul, representing the Munition Workers Union, said that the workingmen are disgusted at the continual attacks upon their sobriety by temperance fanatics, and that the "narrow, repressive and tyrannical legislation"

now on the statute books was "defeating the real temperance reform which every thinking man had at heart." Thomas Moore, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Niagara Falls, and several other speakers emphasized the "alarming prevalence of the use of drugs as a substitute for alcohol beverages," while still others drew attention to the "no beer no munitions situation in Great Britain," which brought about the desired result for the workingman, and intimated that unjust legislation might bring about similar conditions in Canada.

The Phillips Brooks School also reopened. The children of the Hull School in this district will be taken care of in afternoon sessions in the Phillips Brooks.

In addition the Tresscott School in Elihu Greenwood district; Jefferson School, the Ira Allen and George T. Angell schools in the Sherwin district reopened.

Between the hours of 5 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. no meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed on any day. No milk may be served or con-

FARMERS URGED TO AID WAR FINANCES

Secretary Houston Says All Who Can Do So Are in Duty Bound to Buy Thrift Stamps—Money Is Necessary to Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an appeal to the farmers to put their savings into government war-saving certificates, Secretary of Agriculture Houston says:

"It is the patriotic duty of every citizen who is in a position to do so to invest in war-savings and thrift stamps and thereby help the nation to win this war. The purchase of even a 25-cent thrift stamp is a definite contribution to this end."

"War-savings and thrift stamps foster the habit of thrift in small expenditures, make it possible for nearly every one to purchase what are in reality small government bonds, and offer a unique opportunity to the people at once to help their Government and to economize conveniently for the purchase of the best investment securities in the world."

"To win this war we must have both men and money. I know that every farmer wants to do everything in his power for the nation in this day of trial. He will not only labor to produce the necessary foodstuffs, but will also generously contribute of his means to make it possible for the men at the front to achieve victory. I am confident that the farmers of the land will not permit any other class to take the leadership in supporting the Government in this crisis, financially or otherwise."

BOSTON CITY CLUB PROGRAM FOR MARCH

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. I. C. Ioanidu, special envoy of Queen Marie of Rumania, will start this month's program of the Boston City Club with an address on "Rumania and Her Role in the Present War," at the clubhouse next Thursday evening.

Edward Hungerford is to be the speaker for the next forum meeting, March 11, when "At War" will be discussed. A concert program has been arranged for March 14. Isaac F. Marocson, will speak at the meeting on March 21, telling of the "Business of War." The closing forum meeting will be held March 25. Joseph A. Steinmetz, president of the Pennsylvania Aero Club, will speak at the March 28 meeting on "Wastefulness of War."

The fifth annual "Song of Members Dinner" of the club will be held March 29, with George S. Smith, president of the club, presiding. The speakers for the meeting are to be Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department, U. S. A.; Major Peters, James S. Higgins, Sergeant H. E. Phenehy, twenty-fourth Canadian overseas battalion, and Joe Mitchell Chapple. On April 2, Frank B. Riley will speak on "The Scenic Wonders of the Great Northwest."

PREPARATION URGED FOR COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The future of practical and enduring Pan-American will be determined by this war, said John Barrett, director of the Pan-American bureau, at the celebration of the first anniversary of the granting of citizenship to Porto Rico. He said that the financial, commercial, economical, intellectual, educational, and social interests of the United States should be prepared now in every possible way to meet the pending European and Asiatic competition in Pan-America, otherwise, he said that disaster to America both in Pan-American commerce and co-operation may follow.

"If the people had been hostile to us, the position would be somewhat different, but they have not been hostile. They have bailed us as deliverers; they have done all in their power to help us; they have risked everything for us; they say in their language that the English heart is good, the German heart is bad. Now the Germans will never forget this, and if they get back they will exact a terrible vengeance. The country will be closed, and Europe will know nothing about it.

"The people at home are naturally ignorant about Central Africa, and it does not touch them closely; but to those who know it is clear that our duty toward the native is as plain as our duty toward Belgium, perhaps more so, as the native has no court of appeal, and has to suffer with no one to say a word for him. It cannot do any harm for the people at home to be told how the matter stands."

"On the question of prestige, the African only understands what he himself sees. He has seen the Germans driven out of their colonies; he has seen the resources of Britain, but all the time the German has said to him: 'It does not matter, this is nothing; at home we are driving the English into the sea. When we have beaten them in Europe we will force them to give back to us this land.' At present the native does not quite believe this; he thinks the German is probably lying, but at the same time, he wonders just how much there is in it. If the German returns, he will say: 'What I told you has happened,' and the native would believe him, even though the Allies' troops were occupying Berlin. He cannot see Europe; he would only see the German master, returned in fury."

"We know the Central African native cannot contemplate such a happening without great misgiving."

STEAMSHIP LINES TO HAVE JOINT OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of workingmen waited upon Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, on Saturday, to ask that change be made in the law governing the manufacture of "light beer."

Several resolutions were passed during the afternoon, but the chief one asked that legislation be enacted at the present session changing the strength of temperance beer from 2½ per cent proof spirits to 2½ per cent of alcohol by weight.

F. J. Saul, representing the Munition Workers Union, said that the workingmen are disgusted at the continual attacks upon their sobriety by temperance fanatics, and that the "narrow, repressive and tyrannical legislation"

now on the statute books was "defeating the real temperance reform which every thinking man had at heart." Thomas Moore, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Niagara Falls, and several other speakers emphasized the "alarming prevalence of the use of drugs as a substitute for alcohol beverages," while still others drew attention to the "no beer no munitions situation in Great Britain," which brought about the desired result for the workingman, and intimated that unjust legislation might bring about similar conditions in Canada.

The John Winthrop School reopened today. The children of the Benedict Fenwick School in this district will be taken care of in afternoon sessions in the John Winthrop School.

The Phillips Brooks School also reopened. The children of the Hull School in this district will be taken care of in afternoon sessions in the Phillips Brooks.

In addition the Tresscott School in Elihu Greenwood district; Jefferson School, the Ira Allen and George T. Angell schools in the Sherwin district reopened.

The Premier received the deputation most courteously. He said, however, that he had decided to postpone a vote on repealing the Ontario Temperance Act until after the war, when

the boys come back." I think the people are behind the Temperance Act," he said. "You are entitled to your views, but others have the same right." He stated that he had letters from the labor people commanding his work, and pointed out that as the Dominion Government had declared that 2½ per cent proof spirits was to be the strength of beer, they were asking him to allow a beverage to be manufactured that would be illegal after April 1.

"I do not see my way clear to promise you anything," he declared with emphasis, whereupon the crowd jeered and hissed and tried to rush the police, who had considerable difficulty in holding them back.

HOW THE GERMANS RULED IN AFRICA

Army Officer Gives Account of Position of Natives Before and During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Like other local option states, Massachusetts takes an annual referendum in every city and town on the liquor question. State sentiment against the saloon is registered by a no-license majority, aggregating 17,000 or more votes for the past three years. This unmistakable sentiment is serving many members of the Legislature as their authority for backing immediate ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment.

They find it wholly unnecessary to ask the electorate for further instructions on this great moral and economic problem. In fact, a large number of members brand the pending referendum propositions as so inequitable to Massachusetts' citizens, as a whole, as to merit no consideration on the floor of the Legislature.

Thousands of voters, largely temperate men, have donned khaki uniforms and joined the colors of the United States to fight for democracy.

"Before the war began," the writer says, "the German ruled the natives with hard hand. They used the chikote, or kibako (a stick made of hippopotamus hide), with great frequency, giving as many as 100 lashes in extreme cases. It is a very severe form of punishment, and in our countries can only be awarded by commanding officers of troops and magistrates, and the limit is 24 lashes, which is hardly ever given. We only use it when compelled to, but the German missionaries and even their women use it."

After giving some further terrible examples of the ruthless rule of Germany in East Africa, the letter continues:

"The German is not fit to rule natives. I will give you a few examples from my own experience in this campaign. It is a literal truth that their carriers are roped together by neck chains; we have found the chains, and seen the marks on the necks of men who have escaped. Bearers are used as we would not use beasts of burden, made to carry loads till they dropped.

DR. GRIGGS ON "THE WEAVERS"

Hauptmann's Drama Considered
as Powerful Protest Against
Economic Wrong by Lecturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—On Saturday morning Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, in the course of his lectures on the Drama of Protest, at Tremont Temple, gave a stirring interpretation of Hauptmann's stirring drama, "The Weavers," and its protest against economic wrong.

This drama deals with the uprising, in 1844, of the weavers of Silesia—Hauptmann's own native province—and it is not without interest to note, in passing, that the play, upon being produced in 1892, was banned by the lecturer.

Dr. Griggs feels that in "The Weavers," Hauptmann has given the most comprehensive statement possible of the case. The play exhibits all the elements of the struggle of down-trodden working-classes against the cruelly unjust conditions that afflict them, and though it shows economic "wisser faire" at its worst, one remains convinced that the miseries such an evil entails are not one particle overdrawn.

In the characters of Hauptmann's drama, we are shown various types of workers at the loom. We see old men, helplessly resigned or duly despairing; we see mothers, wild, reckless, with the recklessness that is bred of black poverty; we see young girls, still retaining a kind of fragile beauty in spite of overwork and privation; and we see young men, still with the ardor of youth, in whom smolders the fire of rebellion that by and by will precipitate the riot.

We see these "misérables" in their homes, haunts of despair and degradation, we see them tortured by the cries of their children for food, those most pitiful martyrs of all, to whom life seems to have come as a curse instead of a blessing. And we see them, with the sublime devotion of the poor, share the little they have with those still more unfortunate than they.

In the character of the mill-owner and in the speech with which he addresses the clamoring mob the employer's problem is stated with admirable fairness. Hauptmann's mill-owner is not, by nature, vicious; he is full of sympathy for the individual. But, he argues, if his comforts are greater, are not his cares heavier, his responsibilities more tremendous? The plea of Hauptmann's mill-owner in favor of the often sorely-perplexed employer is in every way just and reasonable, but when he doubles the number of his employees and yields to the consequent necessity of cutting down the individual salary, he forfeits his claim to the defense of his plea.

In his types of weavers Hauptmann shows the different forms of human reaction against fearful conditions. Some of them accept their misery with morose fatalism, others—as illustrated in the admirable characters of old Hilse and his wife—see in it the finger of God and accept it with reverent and humble resignation; others, still, are goaded to revolt by it and a riot is the result.

Of course, says Dr. Griggs, we know beforehand what the issue of the riot will be. We know that troops will be called in and that those of the rioters who survive will be jailed. We know that the weavers will have gained nothing. But, nevertheless, their revolt has taught a lesson. Revolutions in themselves, are destructive and wasteful, continued Dr. Griggs, but in the great French Revolution, as in every bread riot, there is the protest of ideal humanity blindly, instinctively, inarticulately demanding justice. Such demand for justice is not forever to be quelled by the violence of armed troops. And often in the career of a tyrannical ruler there comes a moment when he is forced to remember that the soldier, though fashioned by discipline into a professional fighting machine, cleaves, through a deeper authority, to those lower classes from which he springs. There comes a time when power and wealth can no longer trust their instrument.

So, if revolutions are useless and wasteful, if the stupid hatred of one social group against all the others is of no avail, what will solve the terrible problem?

Men, said Dr. Griggs, in answer to that question, must learn that they are their brothers' keepers, whether they like it or not. They must learn it, even if circumstances must kick and beat that wisdom into them. The powerful must learn to realize the grave responsibilities of power and wealth. The problem will be solved when the employer will have learned the justice of sharing gains and losses with his employees, when he will have learned to give justice in advance, not charity afterwards.

Dropping at no time to the level of dull preaching, handled with consummate technical skill, Hauptmann's "The Weavers" contains a powerful sermon. Next Saturday Dr. Griggs will lecture on Ibsen's drama "Brand" and its protest against time-serving selfishness.

VISCOUNT HALDANE ON PEACE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Speaking at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Liberal Club on the subject of the future of nations, Viscount Haldane maintained that everything must be subordinated to securing a permanent and enduring basis of peace, if they were to be delivered from the threats of an instability which had culminated in the greatest war the world had ever seen. The country, Viscount Haldane declared, must fight with grim determination, they must make sure that they were not defeated in the next few months, because not to be defeated in the next few months meant victory. As to whether victory could be won by attempting to destroy the German na-

tion, Viscount Haldane said it had to be remembered that the German nation after all numbered about seventy millions. But even if it were possible, and large slices of the German territory were taken and the nation humiliated, it would be accomplished in the face of the lessons of history. He thought one of the predisposing causes of the present war was the unrighteous seizure of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans in 1870. He expressed the opinion that rightly such portions of Alsace-Lorraine as were actually France should be restored to France, and therefore Great Britain must fight with her allies for that national ideal.

"But," said Viscount Haldane, "do not let us lay down that it would be a good thing to consolidate a beaten foe by imposing on him a sense of grievance or injustice. What we want to see is a reformed Germany, a changed Germany, a Germany in which a popular opinion shall reign, and not the opinion of a small military caste. And if we are to get a Germany that can live and work in the world on decent terms with its neighbors, it must not be a Germany that has any sense of a burning wrong. I want to say no more than that, which points to this, that when we come to discuss the terms of peace it will be necessary to take long views. Germany, of course, must give up her iniquitous occupations of territory. Germany will have to make compensation for the wrongs she has done, perhaps large compensations, but the adjustment will have to be made between that and such a state of things as will simply lay the seed for a future war. If you want to lay permanent foundations for peace, remember that justice, not the pain of punishment, must be your foundation." That was the temper, he said, in which future questions would have to be considered.

Referring to Count Hertling and Count Czernin's recent statements on foreign policy, Viscount Haldane described them as remarkable speeches, and said it looked as if the two statesmen had been in consultation. He thought Count Czernin saw in President Wilson's declaration something upon which Austria and America could consult, and saw Austria and America so close to each other that if they got into discussion they might set an example to the other allies. Austria, Viscount Haldane continued, did not want an acre or a penny in the war of annexation.

Count Hertling's attitude Viscount Haldane did not consider so good, at the same time he asked his audience to remember that Count Hertling had the Ludendorff military rifle muzzle at one ear and the Hindenburg military rifle muzzle at the other. Count Hertling, he said, was perhaps not wrong when he said there was matter for the Central Powers and the enemy to discuss. Count Hertling went some distance toward opening the way for discussion. As for Count Hertling's statement about the freedom of the seas, if, Viscount Haldane said, it could be interpreted as meaning that a league of nations was to keep the sea clear of submarines, and other things, in the interests of everybody, and, at the same time, not to allow Great Britain to point the muzzles of her cannons at ships passing Gibralter and other places, whether that were possible or not, at least it was something to discuss. When Count Hertling stated that Germany did not desire to remain in Belgium except with the Belgian people's consent, there again, Viscount Haldane said, they felt there was matter for discussion. Count Hertling had refused to accept the idea of Alsace-Lorraine being returned to France. Well, he would have to reconsider his refusal. Events, Viscount Haldane thought, made one feel that a period of talk about peace was being reached, and that, he considered, was a great thing.

RAID ON LOS ANGELES STUDENTS' BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Officers of the Army Intelligence Bureau have raided the headquarters of the Los Angeles branch of the International Bible Students Association. More than 3000 books and other pieces of literature were seized, which will be closely inspected for seditious statements. Among the books taken were many copies of Pastor Russell's "Mystery."

Men, said Dr. Griggs, in answer to that question, must learn that they are their brothers' keepers, whether they like it or not. They must learn it, even if circumstances must kick and beat that wisdom into them. The powerful must learn to realize the grave responsibilities of power and wealth. The problem will be solved when the employer will have learned the justice of sharing gains and losses with his employees, when he will have learned to give justice in advance, not charity afterwards.

Dropping at no time to the level of dull preaching, handled with consummate technical skill, Hauptmann's "The Weavers" contains a powerful sermon. Next Saturday Dr. Griggs will lecture on Ibsen's drama "Brand" and its protest against time-serving selfishness.

VISCOUNT HALDANE ON PEACE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Speaking at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Liberal Club on the subject of the future of nations, Viscount Haldane maintained that everything must be subordinated to securing a permanent and enduring basis of peace, if they were to be delivered from the threats of an instability which had culminated in the greatest war the world had ever seen. The country, Viscount Haldane declared, must fight with grim determination, they must make sure that they were not defeated in the next few months, because not to be defeated in the next few months meant victory. As to whether victory could be won by attempting to destroy the German na-

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Enoch A. Bryan, formerly president of the state college at Pullman, Wash., has been elected commissioner of education for the State of Idaho. He was born and grew up in Indiana, graduating at the State University, and at once entering the public school system as superintendent of schools in one of the larger towns of the State. Then he became president of Vincennes University, where he remained until, in 1893, he was called to serve the State of Washington at its agricultural school and college. In his new position he will have the shaping of the educational system of one of the prosperous and progressive states of the Northwest that, like its neighbors, is free to experiment with new theories and methods of education as the older states along the seaboard do not seem to be.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K. C. B., D. S. O., M. P., who recently made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on the Military Service Bill, was returned as coalition member for North Ayrshire in 1916. In his recent speech on man-power Sir Aylmer stated that the British Army was in "magnificent fettle," but that it needed men, and with all else the confidence and cooperation of the nation. The immense issues of the future, he declared, depended upon the "resolution, determination, and grit of the people." Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, who is the son of a soldier, was educated at Wellington College, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and finally at the Staff College at Camberley. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1884, since when his promotion has been very rapid. He first saw active service in India where he served with distinction, and was mentioned in dispatches. During the South African War he was first in command of the mounted engineers. For a time, he was Chief of Staff to General French, and was afterward given command of a column. He was present at the relief of Kimberley, and at many of the other famous South African engagements. During the advance to Pretoria, he commanded three cavalry raids when he won the D. S. O. and was raised to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. Two years after the close of the South African War, he was appointed General Staff Officer of the Eastern Command, after which he was given the Scottish Command. He then became assistant director of military training at the War Office. At the outbreak of war, he commanded the eleventh infantry brigade of the fourth division in France and Flanders, where he again served with great distinction. He was four times mentioned in dispatches and was raised to the rank of Major-General. He commanded the twenty-ninth division at the landing in Gallipoli, and was afterward promoted to Lieutenant-General and placed in command of the eighth army corps, which he subsequently commanded in France. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston is a commander of the Legion of Honor, and a grand Officer of the Order of the Belgian Crown.

George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex., a leading financier of that city, and one of the leading holders of farm and ranch lands in the State, is the donor to whom the University of Texas will owe its possession of the library of John H. Wren, formerly a Chicago broker. The sum of \$225,000 was paid for the collection, which has nearly 10,000 volumes, which are not only extremely rare in many cases, but also bound in a dress given to them by some of the finest masters of the craft. The intermediary in securing the library for the university was its president, R. F. Vinson, who while a student in the University of Chicago, became aware of the collection and its worth and never lost sight of it. To many Chicago collectors and bookmen it seems to have been little known. The donor of the collection, Mr. Littlefield, is a native of Mississippi, who had a full and gallant career in the Confederate army. Following the war he migrated to Texas and in the course of time became an important promoter of its rise to power and wealth as a grower of foodstuffs, animal and vegetable. Later, with

wealth acquired as a farmer and ranchman, he became an investor and then a banker.

William Alden Smith, senior United States Senator from Michigan, whose term will expire in March, 1919, has announced that he will retire from legislative duties and public service at that date; and already Republican candidates for his place are announcing their intentions. Mr. Smith grew up in Grand Rapids, had a common school education, in time became a page in the Michigan Legislature where he got his first insight into politics, and had his ambition aroused for public honors. Later he studied law, succeeded professionally and civically in attracting the attention of his fellow citizens, and in 1895 found his way to Congress, where he represented the Fifth District, until 1907. But with the passing of Senator R. A. Alger a chance came for promotion of the Congressman to the Senate, which he entered in 1907. Mr. Smith has been an aggressive, positive character in all his many positions of public service, with a capacity for outspoken attack on men and measures that he dislikes. In the alignments within the Republican Party he has sided with the conservatives.

SLOVENE RAILWAYMEN MEET
to the Christian Science Monitor

CORFU.—The Serbian Press Bureau has received through Reuter's Agency the following account of a great congress of Slovene railwaymen, held at Maribor, at which they expressly dissociated themselves from the attitude adopted by the German Socialists during the war. The Slovene railwaymen of Austria held a great congress at Maribor. The Jugo-Slav Club sent as a delegate to the Deputy, Mr. Verstovsek, who declared that the Austrian Government had tried every means and had offered millions of kronen in order to silence the Jugo-Slav and Czech representatives, but that the Jugo-Slav people could have confidence in their representatives, who would not fail them. "The Jugo-Slav and Czechs, in spite of persecution," he said, "will show the Germans that they are only intruders in these countries." The congress resolved to sever all relations with the Socialist organizations of German railwaymen, "in order to show that the Jugo-Slav Socialists do not desire to identify themselves with the deceitful attitude adopted by German socialism during the war." The congress affirmed that all Jugo-Slavs were conscious of the fact that the war is a war for the liberty of their children and that they will persevere to the end. The congress proclaimed its adherence to the declaration of Jugo-Slav deputies of May 30 demanding the formation of an independent Jugo-Slav state. The various speakers declared that the object of the struggle against the Germans was not only to prevent their domination in Jugo-Slav countries, but throughout the Balkans. The railwaymen declared that they would do their duty without fear.

SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN SUMMER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

GADSDEN, Ala.—To save nearly \$500 in fuel bills, the schools at Atlanta, instead of closing for the year in May, will reopen for a new term on May 13, three days after the old term ends. The new term will run through the summer and will close Dec. 20.

BUSH & LANE Upright Pianos and Grand

THE CECILIAN The Perfect Player Piano VICTOR & FARRAND Pianos and Player Pianos

ALL LEADING MAKES OF
TALKING MACHINES,
SHEET MUSIC AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

Bush & Lane Piano Co.
SEATTLE STORE
1519 Third Avenue

CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN
Introducing

Latest Style Developments in
COATS SUITS
GOWNS AND SKIRTS
Featuring Values
of Unusual Merit

CARMAN
Second Avenue
at Spring Street
SEATTLE

HARDY & COMPANY
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE
Dependable Merchandise

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of Boston to the number of 30 were the guests Saturday at a luncheon prepared and served by the boys' camp cooking class at the North Bennett Street Industrial School. The object was to show them what boys can do in cooking when they set about it and to indicate the quality of the food that is to be offered to the high school boys who are to go into agricultural service during the summer and who are to be cared for at the farm camps. The list of guests included James J. Storrow, Henry B. Endicott, Frank V. Thompson, Michael J. Downey, Stephen R. Dow, director in Massachusetts of the Federal Boys' Working Reserve of the United States, and his assistant, Harold Peabody.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick.

After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice what they have studied in the class. They meet weekly in groups of 20 and 25 among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

A spring course in millinery will open at the North Bennett Street Industrial School this week.

A league of basketball teams of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge Neighborhood House, East End Union and Margaret Fuller House has resulted in a series of games at the East End Union and Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums which are arousing much interest, but more than that, the league is tying up the boys' work in Cambridge in a way that is believed will do much for the boys.

Early members of Cambridge Neighborhood House are to gather at the house on Wednesday evening and form a members' association.

Allen T. Burns of Cleveland is to address the next meeting of the Boston Social Union on March 11.

The spring drive begins this week at Cottage Place Neighborhood House. A special evening class in dressmaking will open for young working women and girls' mothers, at which they may make their spring outfits.

On Friday the Mothers Club of Dorchester House, where Miss Alice Moore, headworker of Cambridge Neighborhood House, was headworker before coming to the Cambridge House

a year ago, will be entertained by the Mothers Club of the Cambridge House.

Miss Alberta M. Houghton will open her home on March 20 for workers with girls, to be addressed by Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

CONCERNING THE 1914 STAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War that some misapprehension exists as to eligibility to receive the 1914 Star, the approval of which was notified generally in the press, and in particular in Army Order 350 of November 1917 (issued in advance on Nov. 24, 1917). He has accordingly instructed the Secretary of War, to announce that all officers and men, whether still serving or not, who have fulfilled the conditions laid down will receive the decoration. Owing to difficulties of manufacture, the medals will not be ready for issue for some little time, and the distribution of the ribbon can only be gradually. In regard to the latter, men now in the field are being supplied first, but it is hoped that those at home will be reached shortly.

SIXTY BOYS HAVE BEEN TAKING THE COURSE, UNDER JAMES H. PHILBRICK.

After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice

what they have studied in the class.

They meet weekly in groups of 20 and 25 among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick.

After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice

what they have studied in the class.

They meet weekly in groups of 20 and 25 among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick.

After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice

what they have studied in the class.

They meet weekly in groups of 20 and 25 among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick.

After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice

what they have studied in the class.

They meet weekly in groups of 20 and 25 among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET RATHER HEAVY

Specialties Show Widest Fluctuations, but Business Is Very Quiet on the Exchanges—Shoe Machinery Up

Securities in New York in the early dealings today were narrow and heavy. Price losses in several instances were substantial. These included United States Steel common, Union Pacific, American Smelting, Texas Company and Marine preferred. Some of the automobile issues showed some resistance, but finally sold off. Baldwin opened up, but did not hold, and became weak.

Shoe Machinery common was a feature in the first few minutes of trading in the Boston stock market today. It rose more than two points.

The New York list continued heavy late in the first half hour.

Business became very quiet toward midday. There were some moderate recoveries from the low level, but as a general thing the tone was inclined to be heavy. At midday net losses of a point or more were recorded by American Telephone, Gulf, Marine preferred, Sinclair Oil and Texas Company. Moderate gains were made by American Car & Foundry, Baldwin and General Motors.

On the Boston exchange Boston Elevated sold off a point. West End also declined a point.

The tone was slightly harder in the early afternoon. General Motors had a gain of more than 3 points before the beginning of the last hour. Baldwin also was strong. New York Air Brake moved up 2 points from the foregoing low.

S. H. KRESS & CO. YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Kress & Co. and subsidiary concerns report for the year ended Dec. 31, these changes in earnings:

1917	Increase
Net profits	\$1,465,461
Pfd divs	280,000
Surplus	11,185,461
P & I surpluses	2,727,613
Decrease	
Equal to \$9.88 a share on \$12,000,000 common stock, compared with \$8.95 in 1916.	

MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—One hundred and eleven business concerns were incorporated under Massachusetts laws in February with authorized capital aggregating \$13,304,000, or less than half the permitted capital for the similar month of 1917, when 187 companies received charters with \$29,287,000 of capital. The number of companies incorporated fell off 25 from January, when 126 concerns received charters with total capital of \$16,456,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75%, cables 4.76-1.6. France 5.72%, cables 5.70%. Lire 8.92%, cables 8.91. Swiss checks 4.77, checks 4.47@4.45. Guilders 4.45@4.5. Rubles 13@13. Peso 24.25@24.25. Stockholm 31@32. Christiania 30%@30%. Copenhagen 30%@30%. 60-day sterling bills 4.72, and 90-days 4.70%, both nominal. The only feature of the foreign exchange market was a slightly easier tone in lire.

OKLAHOMA CROP REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Oklahoma March crop report makes wheat condition 53, compared with 56 a month ago, 73 a year ago, and 68 last June. The oats acreage is 2 per cent less than last year. Farmers' reserves of wheat are 5 per cent of the crop, or the same as a year ago, corn 19 per cent, compared with 27 per cent last year, oats 14 per cent, compared with 18 per cent last year.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85%, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 42%, unchanged.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature; moderate south winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy, probably rain late tonight and on Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Fair and not so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow.

North Atlantic States for week: Some prospects of rain or snow about Tuesday over northern portion; fair thereafter; moderate temperatures first half of week; cooler second half.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 19° 10 a. m. 22
12 noon 30

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. 19° 10 a. m. 22
12 noon 30

Albany 15 New Orleans 66
Buffalo 22 New York 26
Chicago 25 Philadelphia 26
Denver 38 Pittsburgh 26
Cincinnati 40 Portland, Me. 12
Des Moines 40 Portland, Ore. 34
Jacksonville 62 San Francisco 50
Kansas City 46 St. Louis 42
Nantucket 20 Washington 39

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:15 High water 5:51 p.m.
Sun sets 8:30 a.m. 5:51 p.m.
Length of day 11:22 Moon (L. C.) 7:44 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:00 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Alaska Gold	17%	17%	17%	17%
Allis-Chal.	25%	25%	24%	24%
Studebaker	48%	49%	48%	48%
Sup Steel	35%	35%	35%	35%
Tenn Cap	16%	16%	16%	16%
Texas Co	148	150	147	149
Underwood	104	104	104	104
T'water Oil	135	185	185	185
Am B Sugar	79%	80%	79%	79%
Am Can	39%	39%	37%	39%
Am Canpf	95	95	94	95
Am Car Fy	75%	75%	75%	75%
Am Cot Oil	20%	21%	20%	21%
Am H & L pf	60	60	59%	59%
Am Ice Sec	13	13	13	13
Am Ice Sec pf	42	42	42	42
Am Int Corp	54%	54%	54%	54%
Am Linseed	31%	32%	31%	32%
Am Lins'dpf	74	74	73%	73%
Am Loco	64%	64%	64%	65%
Am Smelt'g	79%	80%	79%	80%
Am Smelt pf	106%	106%	106%	106%
Am Steel Fy	63%	64%	63%	64%
Am Sug	105	105	104%	105%
Am Tel & Tel	106%	106%	105%	105%
Am Woolen	54	54	54	54
At Gulfctf	110	110	109%	111%
Bald Loco	77%	78%	75	76%
Bald & Ohio	73	73	72%	73%
Batopilas	1%	1%	1%	1%
Beth Steel	79%	79%	79%	79%
Beth Steel	77%	78%	77%	78%
Beth Steelpf	92	92	92	92
Beth Steelpf	101	101	100%	101%
BFGoodrich	45	45	45	45
Booth Fish	74	74	73%	74%
Butte Cop cfts	9%	10%	9%	10%
Butte & S	20	19%	19%	19%
Cal Petrol	16	16	16	16
Cal Petrolpf	46	46	45	45
CanPacific	43%	43%	42%	43%
Central Fdy	27	27	27	27
Cent Fdy pf	41%	41%	41%	41%
Ct Leather	10	10	9%	10%
Cer de Pas	31%	31%	31%	31%
Chan Motor	86%	87%	86%	87%
Ches & Ohio	54%	54%	53%	54%
CM&StPaul	40	40	39%	40%
C&M pf	70%	70%	70%	70%
Chi RI&Pac	20%	19%	19%	19%
Chi RI6pfwi	54	54	53%	54
Chi RI7pfwi	43%	43%	44%	44%
Chi & W	75	75	74	75%
Chi & W	93%	93%	92%	93%
Chi & W	16	16	16	16
Chi & W	42%	42%	42%	42%
Chi Peabody	54%	54%	55	55
Cl Peab'y pf	99%	99%	99%	99%
Col Fuel	38%	38%	38	38
Con Can	70	70	70	70
Corn Prod	35%	35%	34%	34%
C&M pf	70%	70%	70%	70%
Chi RI&Pac	20%	19%	19%	19%
Chi RI6pfwi	54	54	53%	54
Chi RI7pfwi	43%	43%	44%	44%
Chi & W	75	75	74	75%
Chi & W	93%	93%	92%	93%
Chi & W	16	16	16	16
Chi & W	42%	42%	42%	42%
Chi Peabody	54%	54%	55	55
Cl Peab'y pf	99%	99%	99%	99%
Col Fuel	38%	38%	38	38
Con Can	70	70	70	70
Corn Prod	35%	35%	34%	34%
C&M pf	70%	70%	70%	70%
Chi RI&Pac	20%	19%	19%	19%
Chi RI6pfwi	54	54	53%	54
Chi RI7pfwi	43%	43%	44%	44%
Chi & W	75	75	74	75%
Chi & W	93%	93%	92%	93%
Chi & W	16	16	16	16
Chi & W	42%	42%	42%	42%
Chi Peabody	54%	54%	55	55
Cl Peab'y pf	99%	99%	99%	99%
Col Fuel	38%	38%	38%	38%
CM&StPaul	40	40	39%	40%
C&M pf	70%	70%	70%	70%
Chi RI&Pac	20%	19%	19%	19%
Chi RI6pfwi	54	54	53%	54
Chi RI7pfwi	43%	43%	44%	44%
Chi & W	75	75	74	75%
Chi & W	93%	93%	92%	93%
Chi & W	16	16	16	16
Chi & W	42%	42%	42%	42%
Chi Peabody	54%	54%	55	55
Cl Peab'y pf</td				

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Securities Move Over Uneven Course During Week, Recording Both Net Gains and Losses—Specialties Prominent

BOSTON. Mass.—On diminished trading, prices on the New York stock exchange moved along an irregular course last week. Trading was feature by the action of certain specialties like American Can & Foundry on the upside, and some motors on the down side. The rails were generally firm, Union Pacific advancing several points, while St. Paul was heavy, due to the dividend omission on its common stock. The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 2:

	High	Low	Last	Dec
Alaska Gold	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4
Alaska Juneau	2 1/4	2	2	1/4
Allis-Chalmers	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/2
Am Bee Sug	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1/2
Am Car & Fdy	79 1/2	75	75	1/2
Am Linsed	13	12	12	1/2
Am Locom	68	64	64	1/2
Am Smelters	83 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3
Am Woolen	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	1/2
Anaconda	65	62	62	1/2
Atchison	86 1/2	85	85	1/2
A & G W I	111	101	101	1/2
Bald Loco	82 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	1/2
Bald Ohio	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1/2
Beth P	82 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	2
Can Pacific	148 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	2 1/2
Cent Leather	73 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	1/2
C M & St P	42 1/2	38	40	2
Corn Prods	35 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	1/2
Crucible	65 1/2	62	62	1/2
Cuba Cane	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	1/2
Eric	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1/2
Fenton W & W	35 1/2	35	35	1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	1/2
Gen Motors	126 1/2	128	128	1/2
Gt Nor pfd	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	1/2
Gt Ore	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1/2
Inspiration	47	45	45	1/2
Int Nickel	29 1/2	28	28	1/2
Int Paper	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32	32	1/2
Mt Morris	31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/2
No pfd	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	1/2
Mex Pet	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1/2
Midvale Steel	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
Nat En & Stp	48	47	47	1/2
N Am Brake	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	1/2
Nor Pacific	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	1/2
Nor Pacific	86 1/2	85	85	1/2
Ohio Ctns G	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1/2
Pennsylvania	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1/2
Pierce-Arrow	43 1/2	40	41 1/2	1/2
Pitts Coal	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Pitts & W Va	28 1/2	28	28	1/2
Pressed Stl Car	59 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	1/2
Riv St Spring	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Ray Corp	24 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
Reading	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	1/2
Ren L & Stl	80	76 1/2	76 1/2	1/2
Royal Dutch	77 1/2	74	76	1/2
Sinclair Oil	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2
Sou Pacific	88 1/2	85	85	1/2
Sou Rwy	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2
Studebaker	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2
Texas	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	1/2
U S Pacific	123 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	1/2
U S Steel	98	100 1/2	100 1/2	1/2
Utah Copper	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	41	41 1/2	1/2
Willys-Over	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1/2
BOSTON STOCKS				
Alaska Gold	24	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2
Am Pneumatic	23	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
do pfd	14	12	14	1/2
Am T & T	108	106 1/2	106 1/2	1/2
Arts Com'l	132	124	124	1/2
B & G & I	112	112	112	1/2
Booth Fish	25	24	24	1/2
Bos Elec	49	41	47	1/2
Cop Range	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	1/2
Davis Daily	55	54	54	1/2
East Butte	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Franklin	64	54	64	1/2
Ind Creek	61 1/2	59	60	1/2
North Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
Pond Creek	20	19	19	1/2
Sup & Boston	34	25	25	1/2
Swift & Co	129 1/2	128	129	1/2
Un Fruit	129 1/2	126 1/2	128	1/2
Un Shoe	43	43	43	1/2
U Simet	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	1/2
do pfd	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	1/2
Ventura	7	7	7	1/2
Advance. 1EX-dividend.				

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—S. J. Cohen; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fecker; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—William Karsch or A. Schwartz & Son; H. Perkins of A. Schwartz & Son; W. H. Perkins of Rock Dist Goods Co.; U. S.

New York—W. B. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln St.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry & Co.; Essex.

Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—A. Schwartz of Known & Ruth; U. S. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Tour.

Pittsburgh—W. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Tour.

Pittsburgh—Joseph Glaser; Essex.

Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr; U. S.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Esq.

San Francisco—Paul Tichberg; U. S.

Baltimore, Md.—Freeman; U. S.

St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

SHIPPING NEWS

Specialized for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Wholesale prices of fish were unusually low today for a Monday, when demand is usually the strongest of the week. Dealers say it is owing to heavy receipts of fish all last week, and also today. Arrivals today: Schooners Bay State \$6,000 pounds; J. M. Marshall \$3,000; Rob Roy \$4,800; Georgia \$4,850; Ralph Brown \$7,200; Ellen & Mary \$6,100 and Sybil with 9000 bushels. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$10@11, steak cod \$9.25@9.50, market cod \$7@9.25, and pollock \$7.25@15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—There were no arrivals with fish at this port to-

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE IS QUIET

Yarn Business Decidedly Slack, but Prices High and Margins of Profits Large—Indian and Chinese Demands Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England (Feb. 4)—The opening month of the year has been a very quiet one for the cotton trade. The yarn business has been very slack, but what has been done has been transacted at high prices, and in many cases the margins are far above anything that was thought of in pre-war days. Indeed, the limit of prices would seem to have been reached so far as some classes of goods are concerned, for to the great eastern markets they are now almost prohibitive. During the past month the decline in demand from India and China has continued, and business in those markets is now at an exceedingly low level. Both the export and home sides of the cloth trade have also been very quiet, and army cloths are now to a large extent the backbone of the home market. The high prices of yarn are a source of great difficulty to the manufacturer.

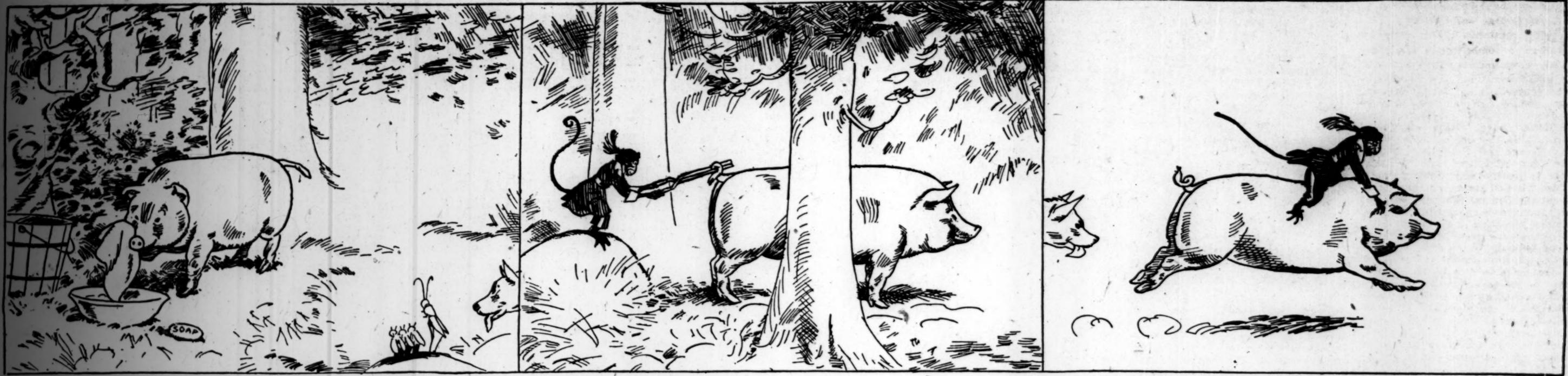
At the annual meeting of the Preston Chamber of Commerce the chairman gave some striking figures with reference to the increase in prices. The value of the exported yarn and piece goods in 1917 was £14,007,772 compared with £89,915,764 in 1915, although both the weight of yarn and the yardage of piece goods had decreased. The rate for bringing cotton from Lagos to Liverpool has risen from 17s. 6d. per ton in 1914 to 77s. 6d. per ton at the present time. The rate from Nyasaland to Liverpool has risen during the same period from 2s. to 13s. Before the war a ton of cotton seed could be brought from Lagos for 22s. 6d.; today the freight is £10 per ton, and the consequence is that it is no longer profitable to bring home the seed. To bring cotton from Egypt to Preston now costs 2s. 6d. (twopenny-halfpenny) more per pound in freight and insurance than it did before the war. A bale of shirting that before the war could be made for £25, now costs £85, and the cost of exporting the bale to India has risen from £2 13s. 9d. to £20 16s. 3d. Put another way, this means that a piece of shirting that in 1914 could be laid down in India for 11s. 4d. cannot today be laid down for less than 42s. 4d. While the Lancashire trade labor under these heavy disabilities the chairman of the Preston chamber told his hearers that "the Japanese and Indian competitors were reaping a golden harvest." In Bombay and Osaka, he said, mills were running night and day, and every mill brought samples of such quality and price that Lancashire could not hope to compete with them. They were receiving "fresh proof of the extent to which Japanese and Indian products were replacing those of Lancashire."

Nevertheless, it is possible that the trials of the trade are about to be increased. A few days ago a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Shipping Controller with reference to the tonnage problem, and was informed that the amount of tonnage now allowed the trade may have to be reduced. Inasmuch as the tonnage available for the past 12 months has been far from sufficient to meet the needs of exporters, the intimation of the Shipping Controller has caused much concern, and the shipping sections of the Chamber of Commerce will today give special attention to the matter. For a year past traders have suffered great inconvenience and loss owing to the delay of goods at the docks, and the congestion at the present time is so serious that the possibility of its becoming more so by the cutting down of the already meager supply of shipping is a very grave matter. It also makes it more necessary that there should be some system of settling the competing claims of firms to tonnage. Up to the present, exporters have sent to the Chamber of Commerce their requirements in the way of shipping, the Chamber has informed the Shipping Controller and the Controller has then done his best to meet the trade's demands. Nothing, however, has been done in the way of laying down rules and methods by which priority may be determined, and the Controller now proposes that this shall be done. If the tonnage is still further reduced, the Controller's recommendation will certainly have to be carried out.

The annual report of the Oldham Master Spinners Association, which now embraces 202 firms and upwards of 18,000,000 spindles, reveals the point of view of spinning employers on many current problems of the trade. The question of staffing the mules as a result of the shortage of labor is said to bristle with difficulties and to be complicated by the introduction of female labor. In the future, when mules again become fully staff

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dingo, Our Mr. Grasshop and the Bees Meet With Some Old Friends at the Circus



The White Pig looked at his wrist watch. "Almost time," he said, and went over to the base of the beech tree and began to wash his face. The White Pig had been rooting about for beechnuts and he was a little bit soiled, but soap and water soon put that right. What troubled the White Pig was that his tail was out of curl, and, of course, no pig likes to appear in public with his tail out of curl.

"Where is that partner of mine?" he exclaimed. "It is time he was here."

The partner just then came around from the other side of the tree. The White Pig's partner was a small black

monkey, dressed in a green suit and wearing a red hat with a black feather in it. He carried a pair of curling tongs.

"I hope they're not too hot," said the White Pig, anxiously eyeing the curling tongs.

"No," replied the Monkey. "They are just right. I curled my own tail with them." Then the Monkey stood on a stone and the pig stood perfectly still and the monkey put the right curl into the pig's tail.

All this Dingo, the former wild dog, our Mr. Grasshop and the bees saw

and heard, one day as they came through the beechwood.

"I'm late," said the White Pig suddenly, and he made off as fast as he could go, with the monkey clinging to his back. Of course, Dingo, Grasshop and the bees followed pell-mell, just as you or I would have done, had either of us been there. The pig and his pursuers dashed past several bright painted wagons, past groups of lounging people, past teams of horses, and went straight into a great circus tent, where the pig began squealing merrily and running hither and yon with the monkey cutting up

tricks on his back. There were clowns there, too, particularly a tiny donkey, carrying a very big clown on his back, and a little dog with a ruff on his neck, who turned somersaults. Around the ring were rows and rows of people, sitting and looking on. By and by the band stopped playing and Buzz thought he heard the low wail of a pipe, which, he said, sounded strangely familiar. Following the sound, he came upon—whom do you think? Guess. But no; you could not possibly guess! He came upon none other than a couple of old friends, the Little Dark Man and his partner, the danc-

ing Bear, of far-off India. The man was piping and the bear was dancing and juggling his long pole. By and by the bear sat down and the man began juggling, keeping three oranges, a long dagger and the pole all in the air at once, and ending with piercing the oranges with the dagger and sticking them all to the pole.

As soon as they were able, the partners told their friends how they had left India and come to America, where they had joined the circus. They told the news about the Tiger and the Dromedary and Crocodile and the Tapin Twins and the Elephant. "And,"

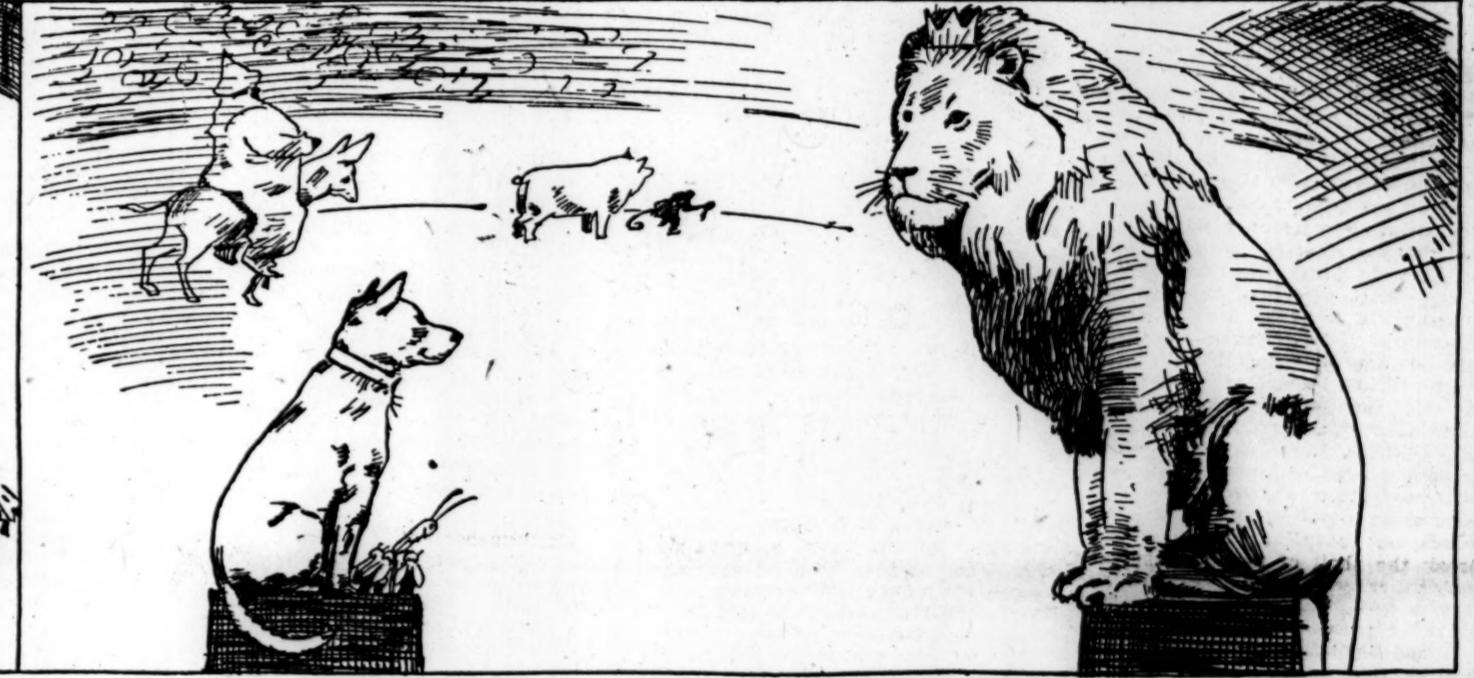
said the Bear, keeping the best of the news for the last, "there's another old friend of yours here. Do you remember . . ."

"Hush," interrupted the Little Dark Man. "Let that be a surprise." And it was a surprise.

The next act was one of the trained animals and who should stalk into the ring and take his seat upon one of the stands, which had been placed in readiness, but Mr. Lion, of Africa. He was wearing his crown—the same identical crown he had worn when he welcomed the Busyville Bees to

Africa and which, later, had seen so many adventures. He, too, had come to America and joined the circus. Dingo sat down on one of the stands opposite Mr. Lion, and all the people thought it was a part of the performance and applauded loudly.

After the show, while the concert was going on, they all sat down and talked together about old times, and the Bear introduced his friends to the animals in the menagerie. Mr. Lion said he thought Dingo would make a good circus dog, but Dingo preferred to be off on other adventures.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Error in Photography

When having your picture taken, did you ever ask the photographer if you might look into the camera from the other side—his side—before he had taken out the glass plate with the picture on it?

So you did, and gave a little start of surprise—that I am sure—when you saw yourself upside down, for you knew well enough that, at the moment when the photographer pressed the rubber bulb, you were as right as a trivet.

"But you couldn't, could you?" cried Mr. Van. "If I thought you could—" Could he stand on his head? It was as good as an insult! He would show Mr. Van. He would show them all.

He took careful poise. His plump legs waved in the air for a moment, and then were steady. Mr. Van readjusted the camera. He gave the word. It was done in an instant. He pressed the bulb. The picture was taken.

Now you who know, don't tell, for it's all a secret yet. But what will Archie say, when he sees the picture?

We will not laugh at him, any of us, for Archie is a little thinker; and, while he doesn't know everything, the wisest man on earth doesn't know everything, either!

Taffy and Four Rings

Taffy is not a Welshman or a thief, but a dog, living on a ranch in Oregon. The telephone at Taffy's is on a party line, and when any one of the seven parties on the line is called, the bell rings in the homes of all the others. Of course, each one has his special call, one bell, two bells, and so forth, and the subscribers pay no attention to any call but their own.

The call at Taffy's house is four rings, and now Taffy learned to do this no one knows. He was not taught the trick, but wherever his mistress is when the telephone rings four bells, Taffy will go to her and give four short barks. He never makes a mistake, never barks other than four short barks, never goes to her unless the call is four rings. To "show off" this feat, Taffy's mistress will call up a neighbor and ask her in a few minutes to ring her. Then she goes to another part of the house, leaving Taffy in the room where the telephone is, and he never fails to give evidence of his faithful summoning.

"Say!" he began. "There's something wrong here, Mister Van. This picture won't be good for anything."

"Why? What's up?" cried Mr. Van. He knew all the time, but pretended to be surprised.

"What's up?" echoed Archie, from under the curtain. "Our feet are up, that's what's up, and our heads are down. You look in yourself and see if what I say isn't so."

All this was fun enough for Mr. Van, and a matter of great interest to all the boys, for by this time there were several besides Archie and Charlie. Tom had turned into the yard, on seeing the camera, and small Johnny had followed to see why Tom had stopped. Then Chester came along, wheeling his little sister in her carriage, and, of course, he must see what the fun was all about.

Mr. Van stood politely and let each of the boys take a look. Then it was his turn, and they waited eagerly to hear what he would say.

"Wrong side, by George!" he cried, as soon as he looked in, and then he said seriously, "Well, what's to be done?"

He did not look at the boys at all, but at the sky and the street and at

Queen Rose's Party

Plump Mrs. Robin and pert Mrs. Sparrow were sitting on a bough, comfortably swaying back and forth.

"It's as easy as pie," said the boy, smiling broadly. "When we're head up and feet down, in there," pointing to the camera—"we're head down and feet up. Now, to be right in there, we would have to—"

"But you couldn't, could you?" cried Mr. Van. "If I thought you could—" Could he stand on his head? It was as good as an insult! He would show Mr. Van. He would show them all.

He took careful poise. His plump legs waved in the air for a moment, and then were steady. Mr. Van readjusted the camera. He gave the word. It was done in an instant. He pressed the bulb. The picture was taken.

Now you who know, don't tell, for it's all a secret yet. But what will Archie say, when he sees the picture?

We will not laugh at him, any of us, for Archie is a little thinker; and, while he doesn't know everything, the wisest man on earth doesn't know everything, either!

In Rose Court, the preparation proceeded in a very dignified manner; but in the flower garden, you never saw such confusion, such running about and getting in each other's way. All were happy and good natured, and did all they could to help each other, and, when it was announced that a Lady Slipper was lost, every one joined in the search till it was found. Daisy, Forget-me-not and modest Violet were unusually helpful and unselfish; but thoughtful Pansy saw they were not getting ready themselves and sent them off to dress. You know how sweet they look—so fresh and dainty.

At five minutes to four, the Canterbury Bells began to ring. Then all the flowers clustered around Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and he paired them off into groups, so there was perfect order and harmony of color, and a beautiful sight it was.

When they reached Rose Court, the flowers clustered around Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and he paired them off into groups, so there was perfect order and harmony of color, and a beautiful sight it was.

Rose Court was a brilliant sight and the ballroom was filled with noted gallants and fair ladies of the Queen's court. There was General McArthur, in his scarlet uniform, with the lovely Madame Couchet upon his arm. The Black Prince, a cousin of the Queen, was talking to lovely Caroline Testout, who was dressed in pink of the most exquisite shade. Marie Antoinette was beautiful in red. There were several handsome white satin gowns and one lovely yellow, which every one spoke of as a Rêve d'Or (dream of gold), so you can imagine how lovely it was.

As the guests were walking about the ballroom, laughing and talking and enjoying the beauty of the scene, suddenly the silvery chimes of the

The World's Largest Diamonds

One of the world's largest diamonds may come to the United States, as Americans are among those dickering for it. Superior quality amber-colored stone, weighing 44½ carats—about a quarter of a pound—was found recently in the De Toits Pan mine in South Africa. The stone is the most valuable ever found in Griqualand West, although it is not a record as regards weight, says the New York Tribune.

The most famous diamonds in the world and their weights in carats are: Cullinan, now called the Star of Africa, part of the British crown jewels, 3022; Excelsior, 969; Koh-i-noor, 900; Regent, 410; Orloff, 193, all uncut, and the Great Mogul, 250, cut.

The Exploding Cedar Mistletoe

A peculiar kind of mistletoe once gave me a swift surprise when I tried to pick it—a surprise so wholly unexpected that, for a few moments, I did not grasp what had happened, says Scoutmaster F. E. Matthes in Boys' Life. Then, as the truth dawned on me, I had to try again, like a small boy—but I am running ahead of my story.

This peculiar mistletoe is found in the Sierra Nevada of California and lives on the limbs of cedars—never on deciduous trees or even on the California live oaks, which are evergreens.

One warm September day, when I was poking around during the lunch hour in the Yosemite Valley, I happened to find a bunch of the aforesaid mistletoe conveniently located about five feet above ground in a short undersized cedar. It was loaded with berries that looked like so many little toy balloons.

I extended my fingers daintily to seize a berry, when lo! there was a snap, and the berry was gone, utterly gone! I knew it had not fallen, so I was rather nonplussed. I tried another. Spit! It, too, was gone, just as my fingers touched it. The next one went the same way. I now got thoroughly roused and deliberately touched one berry after another to see them explode and vanish into thin air.

The reason for it all suddenly became clear to me. By these little explosions, the mistletoe scatters its seeds. Only the ripe berries, I noticed, do explode; the unripe ones do not burst even when squeezed. A bird pecking at ripe berries, on the other hand, would quickly bring about the desired result. An explosion would follow and some of the almost microscopic seeds probably would lodge on the bird's feathers and be carried away to another tree. Of the many curious devices used by plants, to insure the distribution of their seeds, this explosive method of the cedar mistletoe of California certainly is one of the oddest.

The reason for it all suddenly became clear to me. By these little explosions, the mistletoe scatters its seeds. Only the ripe berries, I noticed, do explode; the unripe ones do not burst even when squeezed. A bird pecking at ripe berries, on the other hand, would quickly bring about the desired result. An explosion would follow and some of the almost microscopic seeds probably would lodge on the bird's feathers and be carried away to another tree. Of the many curious devices used by plants, to insure the distribution of their seeds, this explosive method of the cedar mistletoe of California certainly is one of the oddest.

The right of growing and selling the papyrus was a government monopoly in Egypt, and was directly under the charge of the priests, who cultivated it in large quantities near their temples, which were generally located on the banks of the Nile. It was used for a great variety of purposes. Its graceful plumes crowned the statues of the gods and decorated their temples; its pith was eaten as food; wickerwork boats, baskets and boxes were woven of its stalk, and of its bark were made sails, cordage, mats, cloth, and sandals for the priests; it

The Papyrus Plant of Egypt

One of the most interesting plants of the Eastern Continent is the papyrus, from which is derived our word paper, we may read in the World of Wonders. It was called papu by the ancient Egyptians, whence the Greek word papuros and the English word paper come. The old historian Herodotus called it bubbles, and from this the old Greeks derived their name for a book, biblion, which word we have perpetuated in our Bible.

The paper reed, or papyrus plant, belongs to the family of sedges, and it is found now on the marshy banks of rivers in Abyssinia, Syria and Sicily. It is now rarely found in the Nile, though it is from its Egyptian association that the historic interest of the papyrus plant began. During the long servitude of Egypt under the warlike races which overran it, and the loss of interest in literature, it is probable that the culture of the papyrus plant utterly ceased.

The part played by the papyrus plant in the early history of civilization was a very important one. With the exception of parchment, made from the skins of animals, it was the only material used by the most intelligent of the ancient nations—the Egyptians, the Greeks, and Romans—for the purpose of books. The papyrus, being far more easily obtained and easy to use than the parchment, thus became the indispensable fact in the preservation of ancient literature. Papyrus rolls . . . have furnished a great insight into the manners and customs of the old Egyptians.

The stem of the papyrus is smooth, triangular in shape, and attains a height of from five to 25 feet. It bears long, grassy leaves, springing from near the base, and its flowers form small, flattened spikes of from six to eight flowers each, clustered in great numbers in a compound head from 15 to 20 inches long, supported at its base by a many-leaved cup. The stalks are always half submerged in the marsh or water, and the whole appearance of the plant is very graceful. It is now cultivated occasionally as a hothouse plant, both as a curiosity and for decoration.

The right of growing and selling the papyrus was a government monopoly in Egypt, and was directly under the charge of the priests, who cultivated it in large quantities near their temples, which were generally located on the banks of the Nile. It was used for a great variety of purposes. Its graceful plumes crowned the statues of the gods and decorated their temples; its pith was eaten as food; wickerwork boats, baskets and boxes were woven of its stalk, and of its bark were made sails, cordage, mats, cloth, and sandals for the priests; it

Out of the City

Out of the city, how blue the sky

And dreamy-deep, like a maiden's eye!

Springs the grass with its vivid green;

Darts the wing with its April sheen;

Puris the brook o'er its pebbled bed;

Lads the flow'r with its spotless head.

Out of the city, how the breeze

Lisp and laughs in the tossing trees,

Cools its wings in the crystal lake,

Borrowing odor of bloom and foot;

Little birds from the parks and towers,

Lads and lasses to gather flowers.

Where's the heart that can answer me? To the whispered "Come" of an April day?

—James Buckham.

ITALIAN VIEW AS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The discussion of the Entente's war aims with regard to Austria-Hungary, aroused in the Italian press by the recent declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, still continues. The *Corriere della Sera* is conducting a campaign on the subject, and its fourth article is especially interesting. "They stand now at the crossroads," it says, "and the doubts roused a few months ago by the speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Balfour have certainly not been dissipated by the declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, indeed these last utterances may be said rather to justify and confirm those doubts. The belligerent world, in arms against the Central Empires, was formerly inclined to group itself into two divisions according as the war aims of the combatants more especially concerned Germany or Austria. If up to the end of 1916 Russia and Italy on one side, coupled with Serbia and Rumania as the especially anti-Austrian nations, constituted a sufficient counterbalance to the especially anti-German war aims of England and France, it is useless to conceal the fact that during the last year the situation has changed markedly and not to Italy's advantage. Russia has collapsed, the unhappy Rumania has been able to do little, and the hope that decisive action would take place on the Macedonian front has disappeared, at any rate for the present, while on the other hand, America, who necessarily paid more attention to Germany than to Austria, has joined England and France. At the same time, the Italian offensive has been turned into a defensive, and Austro-Hungarian territory is free from the war."

If, for the reconstruction of the world, they counted on force alone it was obvious that the outlook was not a bright one and, if they hoped without the support of Russia and the smaller Eastern nations, to bring about an anti-Austrian solution to the conflict, they must first of all be sure they were in the right and they must then obtain the help which could not be lacking to a just and right purpose. "We are in the right," the article goes on. "There can be no peace nor security in the future if the way remains open for Germany to dominate the nations of the Near East and this way will always remain open while a German-Magyar Austria continues to exist. But in order that the rectitude of our conscience may be recognized in the world, and that the English and Americans, who deceive themselves into considering Austria as a sharer in the future society of nations, may see their mistake and cease to regard Austria differently from Germany, our anti-Austrian purpose must cease to be particularistic and narrowly national and must attain a European and humanitarian point of view; in other words, our political perception must break the shell of provincialism and timidity in which it is shut up, and dare to speak out on equal terms with the other political viewpoints."

It had hesitated, the *Corriere della Sera* says, to express these views fully at first, feeling that the country was hardly ready for them. Italy had emerged gradually, also, from a state of neutrality. They were sure that little by little "their" war would become merged in the general scheme, and that it would lose its varnish of particularism as the real significance of their intervention became clearer. They would gradually take on the whole program of their allies and these would understand the special needs and reasons which brought Italy into the war. This complete fusion of their war in the world war was coming about slowly, the real wishes of the people were still too much tied up in officialism, and, after the recent statements of the English and American governments, they could no longer afford to wait for events to develop. They must make a choice. They must look facts in the face and see whether it behooved them to remain alone in maintaining that the war was as anti-Austrian as it was anti-German, or, if not, to make every effort to induce their western allies to adopt their anti-Austrian views, while they in turn adopted the anti-German views of the Allies.

It was no use to complain or to be indignant; they must think and act; and a necessary condition, if they were to act and to persuade, was that the world should see that it was not Italy alone who demanded the downfall of Austria, but that the downfall of Austria was a vital question for all the nations connected with the Hapsburg monarchy.

The article goes on to advocate an agreement between Italy and all the peoples of the Near East, and to emphasize the fact that a necessary condition in bringing about such an agreement is the composing of all differences between the Italian and the Jugoslavs, although this may be at the expense of some sacrifices. It declares further that the fulfillment of Italian claims and aspirations on the Adriatic are practically unrealizable if Austria-Hungary is to remain in anything like its present form. Austria would never consent to a loss of her outlets on the Adriatic nor would she allow Italy a year's peace under such conditions, and it is clear that in the event of such a settlement all the different peoples in the Dual Monarchy, headed by the Jugoslavs, would demand a war of revenge on Italy, and that in such a case Austria would be able to command a certain amount of sympathy. Italy must choose; either she must cease to concern herself with the Eastern peoples, and resign herself to the continuation of the Austria of today and to the non-fulfillment of those of her aspirations which were not covered by the negotiations with von Bölow—the Trentino and the Isonzo—or she must decide for Trieste and Istria with naval and commercial security on the Adriatic, and in this case she must recognize clearly that she desires the down-

fall of Austria. Even if the war should end unsatisfactorily or partially so, and if the Dual Monarchy should continue, Italy, having obtained the friendship of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary, would influence Austrian foreign and internal policy in a direction favorable to, Italy and her ideals.

FRENCH DEPUTY ON GERMAN MORALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Lazare Weiller, a deputy to the French Chamber, in an article in *l'Homme Libre* inquires into the present attitude of the German people. He has already, he states, expressed his complete disagreement with the view, held by some people, that the war was made by the military and aristocratic caste in Germany, and that the people merely submitted to it. On the contrary, he maintains that the whole German people, professors and manufacturers, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike were in favor of the war, and that they wished for it with all the ardor and power of their organization. If anyone merely submitted to the war, it was, he declares, the Kaiser. M. Weiller recalls the conviction with which a French diplomatist at Berlin assured him, at the time of the Agadir affair, that the Emperor always shrank from a declaration of war, though not from a love of peace or from humane feelings, but because he feared, in the event of a defeat, always a possible contingency, the young Empire might be shaken to its foundations. "Such," M. Weiller says, "was the case in 1914, when the Emperor yielded to the pressure of a people under the influence of Pan-Germanism. After 40 months of war, the position may be said to have changed, at any rate so far as the people are concerned. They want peace at any price, while the leaders are afraid of it."

M. Weiller then describes the effect on the German people of their increased prosperity, and asks how all this prosperity, unknown to their forefathers, came to be. By the sword, is his answer, and the epoch of that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, marking the end of the supremacy of French civilization and the beginning of the mission of all-powerful culture. All the middle classes and the artisans lived in a state of adoration of the sword and of the Empire. However, when their superfluous productions were piled up to overflowing within their economic and political frontiers they should not trust the sword and the Empire to procure the universe for them as a colony? That was what the war meant to them in 1914, and that explains their willingness and their enthusiasm, their endurance and tenacity and their readiness to make sacrifices after the first disappointments. Pride does not give way easily, and when the advance on Paris, then that on Calais, and finally the attack on Verdun all came to nothing, and when the blockade tightened and they felt the pinch of privation, they were at first inclined to pride themselves on the inventive genius of their manufacturers in providing them with substitutes.

By now, however, things are different, and M. Weiller says he pictures the people as they look at their empty shops and their well-filled libraries and two names come to their lips, those of Messrs. Lloyd George and Wilson. No censorship can prevent those two immortal speeches from reaching them, and he knows the Germans well enough, he says, to guess how those utterances disturb them. The denunciation of the attack on Alsace-Lorraine made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, and the declaration that their nations will fight to the last on that question which is the central point and symbol of the Empire will, he insists, have a serious effect upon them, and all the more so as they find it hard to reconcile themselves to their ruler's intimacy with the anarchists of Petrograd. "All these considerations," he contests, push the people who made the war toward peace, and the Emperor, who formerly would have liked peace, toward a continuation of the war. The conquest of Strasbourg and Metz made the Empire, and their loss may unmake it. Alsace-Lorraine is for the French a symbol of a violated right, it is also a symbol for Germany, a symbol of Empire."

"The force of events," M. Weiller maintains, "is tending to accentuate the division, which formerly had hardly any real existence, between the German people and the forces of empire, the princes, Junkers, students and captains of finance and industry. There are already certain symptoms of a lack of unity, groups of young men who refuse to wear the military decorations they have so hardly won and discussions on the question of surrender, and these lapses from German pride are not atoned for by increased activity on the part of the military and imperialistic elements, who feel that the increasing disaffection of the people is a menace to their privileges."

All the elements of disintegration which make for dissolution are there, but M. Weiller says he does not anticipate a speedy coming of revolution in Germany. He thinks it possible that when downfall seems imminent, the Kaiser, who is one of the most intelligent men in Germany, as well as its best comedian, will try to save the Empire by the sacrifice of the Emperor, and that there will be one more abdication for history to chronicle. Other developments are possible. The throne of Louis XVI seemed firm in 1788 than that of William II in 1917. In any case, M. Weiller says, she merely wishes to chronicle a certain state of German morale and he only wishes her performance of the decorative music of Meyerbeer in the "Shadow Song" in "Dinorah," on which she made her triumph in New York a few weeks ago, is not good at all, judged by the standard of Mme. Patti, for example. Other artists, not Italian, who know from experience how American applause is won, call her performance a thing of unparalleled ex-

MUSIC

Ysaye-Van Dresser Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Eugene Ysaye, Violinist; and Miss Marcia van Dresser, Soprano—Concert in Symphony Hall, afternoon of March 3, 1918. The accompanist for the soprano was Kurt Scherer. The program: Sonata, op. 20, No. 3, in G major, for violin and piano; Beethoven: Messrs. Ysaye and Rubinsteins. Concerto in D minor, No. 2, op. 22, Wieniawski: Mr. Ysaye, "Qui la note," Haydn: "Fingo per mio diletto." Old Italian: "Bethlehem Star." Cradlesong: Old German: "Nature's Child," C. P. E. Bach: Miss van Dresser, Berceuse and divertimento, Ysaye: Mr. Ysaye, "La vie antérieure," and "Extase," Duparc: "Mandoline," Fauré: "The Day Is Done," Spross: "Bird," Fiske: Miss van Dresser, Havaneise, Saint-Saëns: finale of the concerto in E major, Vieuxtemps: Mr. Ysaye.

BOSTON, Mass.—If Mr. Ysaye's playing had not other quality to recommend it than the sturdy and almost, at times, ponderous, dignity, which is never absent when he performs, that would alone render it noteworthy. There is, of course, much more; but that characteristic is so distinctive that it presents itself at all times as an outstanding feature that compels attention.

It cannot be said that the program rendered last afternoon was a particularly attractive one. The first two numbers, a sonata and a concerto, constituted by far the best part of the concert. Of the two, the concerto was given on the whole with greater vivacity and with less effort than was the sonata, the beautiful middle movement being played, particularly softly and melodiously, while the second allegro was given with unusual spontaneity and vigor.

It would seem that the program might easily have been arranged to give a greater variety to Mr. Ysaye's contributions, there being included but few strikingly tuneful or particularly brilliant numbers. Almost every selection, though painstakingly performed, was on a somewhat dull level. As might be expected, however, Mr. Ysaye interpreted his own compositions exquisitely.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Campanini presented on the closing night of his two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House one of his best bills—"Aida," with Miss Raisa in the title part. By doing so, he must have given a pleasant surprise to those who have been used, in times past, to taking advantage of Saturday evening popular prices, but who have had to accept inferior singing with the reduced price.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

Performance of "Traviata"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Verdi's "Traviata"—Presented by the Chicago Opera Company, with Giuseppe Sturani directing the music; Boston Opera House, afternoon of March 2, 1918. The cast:

Violetta Valery Amelia Galli-Curci
Flora Bervoix Marie Pruzan
Annia Louise Bérat
Alfredo Germont John Nada
Georgio Germont Riccardo Stracciari
Gastone Giordano Paliomini
Marchese D'Obigny Vittorio Trevisan
Dottore Grenville Constantin Nicolay
Giuseppe Giuseppe Minerva
Servant of Flora Rocco Franzini

BOSTON, Mass.—Mme. Galli-Curci's work was as enchanting in "Traviata" on Saturday afternoon, as it was in "Dinorah" at the special afternoon performance on Monday. Her singing, nobody could deny, proved just the thing for matinee entertainment, and her appearance in Verdi's sentimental tragedy at the end of the week turned out to be as shrewd an arrangement on the part of the managers as her appearance in Meyerbeer's pastoral melodrama at the beginning.

The soprano was no less careful on this occasion than heretofore about the right of the librettist and the composer, on the one hand, to be presented truthfully as in words and notes; and the right of the audience, on the other hand, to hear some singing of authentic Italian style and of illusive American mood. She conscientiously recognized her duty to both the artist and the public, and did her best to fulfill it. The soprano did not fail to bring out the most telling quality in each term of good drawing and color.

Two portraits by Wallace Bryant are now on exhibition at the Boston City Club, one of Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the Indian lecturer, the other of his daughter, Miss Irene Eastman. Both are shown in Indian dress and possess the attraction that is unaffected in Indian subjects. Mr. Bryant has become well known through the great number of prominent men and women he has painted—a fact that led, recently, to his being invited by the Government to exhibit many of his portraits in the National Gallery in Washington—and his work possesses all the qualities best appreciated by the public.

The force of events," M. Weiller maintains, "is tending to accentuate the division, which formerly had hardly any real existence, between the German people and the forces of empire, the princes, Junkers, students and captains of finance and industry. There are already certain symptoms of a lack of unity, groups of young men who refuse to wear the military decorations they have so hardly won and discussions on the question of surrender, and these lapses from German pride are not atoned for by increased activity on the part of the military and imperialistic elements, who feel that the increasing disaffection of the people is a menace to their privileges."

All the elements of disintegration which make for dissolution are there, but M. Weiller says he does not anticipate a speedy coming of revolution in Germany. He thinks it possible that when downfall seems imminent, the Kaiser, who is one of the most intelligent men in Germany, as well as its best comedian, will try to save the Empire by the sacrifice of the Emperor, and that there will be one more abdication for history to chronicle. Other developments are possible. The throne of Louis XVI seemed firm in 1788 than that of William II in 1917. In any case, M. Weiller says, she merely wishes to chronicle a certain state of German morale and he only wishes her performance of the decorative music of Meyerbeer in the "Shadow Song" in "Dinorah," on which she made her triumph in New York a few weeks ago, is not good at all, judged by the standard of Mme. Patti, for example. Other artists, not Italian, who know from experience how American applause is won, call her performance a thing of unparalleled ex-

cellence, especially from the viewpoint of vocal method. And again, persons who are not themselves artists but who can be supposed, from much practice in listening, to know how to rate voices, try to clear up the discussion by saying that Mme. Galli-Curci is not, strictly, a coloratura, but a lyric, soprano; who, if not so deft as some at executing brilliant passages, is at least masterful in applying her resources of vocal color to the recited lines and the formal arias of the old-school composers.

Those, perhaps, are right, who hold that here is one of the great sopranos, one whose influence will be abiding. Or, those may be right who regard the new artist's singing as mere sweet musical prattle, as entertainment which fills only a passing want and gives but a temporarily needed diversion. In any case, her work at her last Boston appearance was at its best; and it was admirably supplemented by the work of one of her associates in the cast, the baritone, Mr. Stracciari, the baritone. This artist, flamboyant though he may be as an actor, and showy though he may be as a singer, knows how to make a character like Germont vital and impressive, and he knows how to conduct his part in a duet in a way to hold the attention of the house in a way, indeed, to make an audience accept opera dialogue, even the kind written 65 years ago, as the conversation of actual persons.

Opera Season Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Verdi's "Aida"—Closing performance of the Chicago Opera Company, Mr. Sturani conducting; Boston Opera House, evening of March 2, 1918. The cast:

Aida Rosa Raisa
Amneris Cyrena Van Gordon Radames Forrest Lamont Amonasro Giacomo Rinalini
The King Constantine Nocella Rams Vittorio Armondo Messenger Giordano Paliomini Priester Marie Pruzan

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Campanini presented on the closing night of his two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House one of his best bills—"Aida," with Miss Raisa in the title part.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

The soprano did not exert himself quite to the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano role. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

RICHMOND, V.A.

DEPARTMENT STORES

When You Visit

RICHMOND

Make the Finest
Department Store
in

VIRGINIA

Your Headquarters
for Shopping

Miller & Rhoads

TABLE SUPPLIES

AMBOLD GROCERY CO.

1802 W. MAIN Phones Blvd. 376 and 377

Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

FULL LINE OF

PURITY CROSS

PRODUCTS

MARKETS

The Leighton Market

222 N. 6th Street. Phone Mad. 4295.

HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, ETC.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA.

We gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage
of readers of this paper.

But may—did you not get full value in

Furniture and Carpets?

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIRE PROOF

STORAGE

Goods shipped with care.

W. F. RICHARDSON, Inc.

Main and Belvidere, Richmond, Va.

FINANCIAL

VIRGINIA TRUST CO.

"The Safe Executor."

Invites Monitor readers to open an account.
5% interest paid on daily balances. Com-
pounded monthly

Subject to check any time.

1106 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

JACOBS & LEVY

THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROADWAY

CLOTHES, FIXINGS AND SHOES FOR MEN

CLEANING AND DYEING

C. B. Fitzwilliam H. F. Ryder

Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.

Cleaning, Drying and Pressing

Mail Orders Solicited

411 S. Harrison St. Phone Ran. 450

NATIONAL DRYING & WORKS

1200½ W. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Phone Mad. 3781

LAUNDRIES

ECLIPSE

W. Main

418

MILLINERY

TURNER MILLINERY COMPANY

821 N. FIRST STREET Phone Ran. 706

BANKS

BROAD STREET BANK

8th St Broad Street 3% on Balances

Open a Savings Account with us.

We serve you.

(Saturday open till 5 p.m.)

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

W. H. Jenks

ELECTRICAL

WIRING

610-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 338

COAL AND WOOD

FUEL OF ALL KINDS

Samuel H. Cottrell & Son

Our Standard—Best Quality Only

1100 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 117

HARDWARE

The EVANS HDW'CO.

705 W. Broad. Phone Mad. 3068

Hardware, Cutlery and Paints

PLUMBING

FINE ELECTRIC W. E. BOWLING

Mr.

Shoe Repairing 705 E. Main

Phone Mad. 2284

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

The Bell Book and Stationery Co.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS

814 East Main Street

JEWELERS

SCHWARZSCHILD BROS.

RICHMOND'S LEADING JEWELERS

Broad and 2nd Sts., Richmond, Va.

FLORISTS

FLORIST—J. L. RATCLIFFE

200 W. BROAD STREET. Phone Ran. 3771

BOARD AND ROOMS

Visitors to Richmond will find comfortable

rooms with board; res. and Mr. shopping center.

Add: "THE WEBSTER," 11th and Clay Sts.

ROANOKE, VA.

GROCERIES

JAMES O. RONK

Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions

From Country Produce and Country Ham

Specialties

If you are not pleased tell us. If you are

tell your neighbors." Prompt Delivery.

224 Gilmer Av., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

PHONE 1040.

PORTLAND, ORE.

CAFES, DELICATESSEN, ETC.

Top Floor Broadway, Yamhill Ridge,
Broadway and Yamhill Street
Lunchroom 11:30 to 5

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Kilham Stationery &
Printing Co.Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters
Printers and Engravers

FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

LAUNDRIES

"Your Satisfaction Is Our Success"

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.

We Supply

355 Russell Street Phones: East 220-B 2264

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON

Florists

403 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.

SALEM, ORE.

MILLINERY

Millinery

Lorraine

1522 Second Avenue

GROCERIES

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND

The Best of Everything for the Table

SYLVESTER BROS. CO.

Wholesale Grocers

830-836 Fourth Ave. South. Phone Main 2800.

SEATTLE, WASH., U. S. A.

HARDWARE

Ray L. Farmer Hardware Co.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE

Court and Commercial Sts. Phone 191

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum

Ranges, Everything for the Home.

IMPERIAL FURNITURE CO.

177 Liberty Street

BOOKS

The Commercial Book Store

Books, Stationery, Engraving

Office Supplies & Specialty

163 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM

LOVELOCK, NEV.

LUMBER

Let Us Quote You On

LUMBER

ALL GRADES OF

WHITE PINE, OREGON PINE,

REDWOOD

Valley Lumber Company

LOVELOCK, NEVADA

SALT LAKE CITY

MACHINERY

F. C. STANNARD & CO.

MACHINERY SPECIALISTS

Road Builders, Contractors and Power Plant

Equipment. Correspondence solicited from users

and manufacturers.

314-315 Dooley Block, SALT LAKE CITY

GARAGES

AUTO LAUNDRY & STORAGE CO.

H. D. Pottenger, Mgr.

Cleaning, Dressing, Storing and Repairing.

50-63 P. O. Place

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

I. A. PAULIN

LADIE'S TAFFETA, PURFIER

22 S. State Street

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY OWNER

Utah Coal, Fuel and Farm Lands

W. C. ALBERTSON, DOOLY BLOCK

DEPARTMENT STORES

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

F. C. STANNARD & CO.

MACHINERY SPECIALISTS

Road Builders, Contractors and Power Plant

Equipment. Correspondence solicited from users

and manufacturers.

314-315 Dooley Block, SALT LAKE CITY

GROCERIES

J. A. SKINNER

GROCER

Our Service Is Right

MARKETS

HIGHLAND MEAT MARKET

Corner Arno and Coal

Phone 185

INSURANCE

W. B. RICKARDS

INSURANCE

416 Wm. W. Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.

PRINTING

ACME PRESS

W. F. RUSSELL

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING

1007 Third Avenue Main 1907 SEATTLE

BOOK BINDING

WARD'S BINDERY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Here's Our "Roll of Honor"

"Perrin's" gloves — "Kaysers" silk gloves — "Utopia" yarns
 — "Modart" corsets — "Kaysers" underwear — "Wirthmor" waists
 — "W. B." corset — "Pictorial" patterns — "Welworth" waists
 — "Onyx" hosiery — "Merode" underwear — "Bestol" dental cream

Holzwarsser Inc.
Broadway at Sixth San Diego

We give 2¢ trading stamps with each purchase.

CAFFES AND RESTAURANTS

Harmony Cafeteria
511 FIFTH ST.—NEAR BROADWAY
Continuous Service—8:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.

Morgan's Cafeteria
1040 SIXTH STREET

WHEN IN LA JOLLA
Tarry and Rest awhile at
"THE CRICKET"
Service 12 to 7. Lunches Put Up

THE BONNIE BOX
Gardening, Clothing
MISS SHIRIN, 531 E Street
Tel. Main 1550

CONFECTORY
Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street

ARTS AND CRAFTS
Frank G. Orr

Pictures—Frames
Artists' Supplies—Kodak Finishing
1157 FOURTH STREET

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Mode
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
Broadway at Sixth

THE BOSTON STORE
SMBingham Fifth at C.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Bembough & Gillons
1041-1045 FIFTH STREET
SAN DIEGO'S PREMIER STORE
FOR MEN AND BOYS
We Sell Kuppenheimer Clothes

FINANCIAL

THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK
The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank
San Diego, Calif.
Interest on Checks 4% Interest on Savings Accounts.

3% Interest on Checks 4% Interest on Savings Accounts.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN ART

For two minutes the Stranger blocked the traffic in Broad Street, Philadelphia, through gazing up reverently at the statue of William Penn, crowning the City Hall.

"This is Penn's town," he soliloquized, "the 'City of Brotherly Love,' which, for some reason or another, is not fraternally perfect in civic administration" (the Stranger's neat shoes were soaked in snow slush).

"This," he continued, "is the City of Homes, the American parent-house of Quakerism that once seemed to be growing into a great tree, and many of the streets—what a pretty fancy—are called after the names of trees.

"Somewhere in this 130-square-mile city (now in the throes of a magnificent town-planning scheme, which will give to the art gallery an importance that will make Philadelphians realize that art is the Liberty engine of civic life) is the Quaker Meeting-house, and Carpenters Hall, a real little bit of old England, and a church designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the most interesting building in the United States' the old State House, or Independence Hall. Thither I must go, at once, even if I postpone for an hour my visit to the one hundred and thirteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts."

And while the Stranger thus soliloquized, William Penn continued to gaze over the busy City of Brotherly Love quite heedless of the Stranger's reverie. Not so an agreeable passer-by who remarked, "You mightn't think it, but that statue of Penn is 37 feet high. We do big things in this country."

The Stranger thanked his informant and took a taxi to Independence Hall. Seated in the little park he read something in a guidebook that drove the Declaration of Independence from his head. The passage that he perused was naive and noble, and it related to art. It was composed in 1805, 29 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by 71 citizens who had assembled to draw up a petition for the incorporation of an association to be called the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The object of the association (inscribed on a venerable parchment, preserved among the treasured archives of the academy) was:

"To promote the cultivation of the Fine Arts, in the United States of America, by introducing correct and elegant copies from works of the first Masters in Sculpture and Painting, and by thus facilitating the access to such Standards, and also by occasionally conferring moderate but honorable premiums, and otherwise assisting the studies and exciting the efforts of the artists, gradually to unfold, enlighten, and invigorate the talents of our countrymen."

At first glance the superb person may be inclined to smile at the naivete of this document. But why? It rings true; it is the utterance of modest, upright and wise men, and there is not a boast in it. We are young, it says, we are children in the fine arts, and we will begin by cultivating correct and elegant copies from works of the first masters.

Art America has never quite outgrown her dependence upon the past, her vision of those correct and elegant copies. Greece is still her mistress in architecture, and France in painting. But she is freeing herself, and this is shown markedly in architecture (the skyscraper) and in landscape (the practical pastoral). Individuals have quite freed themselves as they do in all countries, but the general trend is still toward the Greek temple rather than toward the skyscraper. Here the Stranger smiled and drew with his cane on the gravel of the little park a symbol of the ancient architectural American of today, the left foot firmly embedded in the rock of the Acropolis, the outstretched right hand grasping the base of the Woolworth Building.

Then the Stranger, closing his eyes, visualized the art structure that has been raised from that naive and noble foundation laid in 1805 by those 71 modest and upright men.

He saw the tentative beginnings, saw laborious Benjamin West, who followed Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy of England; saw the flashing genius of Gilbert Stuart and later the householder genius of Richardson, the architect; saw the refined mediocrity based on Claude and Poussin of the Hudson River school rise into the livelier classicism of Inness, and then soar into the delicacy of Twachtman, and Ryder's inward-brooding, elusive mysticism—Ryder as un-American as Matthew Marz is un-Dutch. In that way the muse of art works, throwing up a Blake, a Turner, a Beardsley from roast-beef England, and a Ryder, a Twachtman, a Winslow Homer from practical, conforming America; also from this soil, whence issued that declaration of 1805, sprang two American artists who stand apart, unapproachable, in a class by themselves, one the most dexterous painter that has ever lived, the other the most perfect exponent of taste that has ever lived—Sargent and Whistler.

The Stranger raised his hat. "Philadelphians, 71 in number—modest, upright and wise—I salute you. Little did you think what a branching tree of art would grow from your intention to unfold, enlighten and invigorate the talents of your countrymen. And now," continued the Stranger, "how about the present? I must tie me to the one hundred and thirteenth exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy at once, for I fear that my taxi is ticking off cents at a ruinous rate."

Probably—no, certainly—it is the best exhibition of the year. Some of the pictures have been seen before: they gravitate here as children return to the parent house at festival time; and pray how does this Pennsylvania Academy stand compared with a Salon or a Royal Academy exhibition? It

stands above them. Not because men and women are better painters, but because they pursue purer artistic ideals, thanks again to the 71. The dream here is stronger than the business. In this country, which loves percentages, we will declare that the 50 per cent of business pictures that flood the Salons and the Royal Academy fall to 25 per cent in Philadelphia. This is as it should be in Penn's city, particularly if we repeat aloud what has often been whispered, that the Quaker is an excellent business man.

But here, as in Paris and London, you meet the picture that is clever and nothing else, deriding the truism that art should beautify life. This does not mean that the artist must ignore ugly subjects. He may choose what he likes, but he must distill beauty from his choice, as Rembrandt did from the carcass of an ox, and Degas from a blowsy ballet girl. But there is nothing of beauty, there is mere cleverness (horrid word) and nothing more in "The Pestilence," by Hugh H. Breckinridge, and the "Laquer Screen," by Leopold Seyfert. There are sensational or melodramatic subjects: it should be permissible to paint them only if beauty of some kind can be intrigued from them. It can be done. A gashed and seared quarry is not an attractive object, but Daniel Garber in "The Quarry" has shown how nature covers the scars, and makes atonement with light and atmosphere for man's meddling with the world; the New York freight yards are not attractive objects, but Gifford Beal has made this frantic and amorphous scene beautiful through mass and color; a judge of the high court is not necessarily an attractive object (except to his wife), but John McLure Hamilton has made his portrait of Judge Brigid beautiful because he has set him at the base of a pillar upon which light plays, and has enshrouded the man in the environment in which he works.

Prizes abound. Had the Stranger had the bestowal of them he could not have resisted honoring three pictures—these three: "Mother and Babe," by Jean McLane, because it is exquisitely seen and drawn; "Lower Manhattan," by Leon Kroll, because it is essential American painting; a virile scene and dashing, vividly and dashingly painted, one of the new, racial notes in American art; "Melting of the First Snow," by Gardner Symons, because this, too, is racial American painting, a splendid example of the practical pastoral that this artist does so well, not the thing chosen, the thing seen and recorded with spirit and without any flick or fumbling.

The next day when the Stranger motored out to see the famous Joseph Widener collection (of which more anon) he resolved these tendencies of American art and, strange to say, the persistent thing that flared before his eyes was a head of John D. Rockefeller by John S. Sargent—the head, not the clothes. What a head! How different, how amazingly different from the idea of John D. that the world, for good or ill, has built up, how different this smiling, candid, furtive rosy head. "Why," soliloquized the Stranger, "I can imagine a visitor pausing before this picture and saying reflectively—'That old man has the face of a child.'"

—Q. R.

THE CHICAGO ARTISTS' EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, III.—Readers of the Chicago papers are inquiring of editors, "What does the rose in the mouth of the lob signify, on the poster relating to the exhibition of artists of Chicago and vicinity?" The editors have not been able to make satisfactory answers, and a general curiosity among art enthusiasts has arisen. The Chicago artists' exhibition is being widely advertised by 1000 posters in color, which are placed in elevated trains and conspicuous places throughout the city. The poster was designed by R. Fayerweather Babcock. The idea of a poster advertisement is not original, as Germany has employed it from year to year, but at the Art Institute it is believed to be the first trumpet of its kind sounded in America.

The poster represents a large and dignified sitting lion, holding in its mouth a beautiful red rose on a bright green stem. Behind the lion the Art Institute is suggested. A British subject in Chicago interpreted the poster as a British lion and an English rose, guarding the art treasures of the world, but the true interpretation is that the lion, representing strength of constructive thought, strength of finance, and of art enthusiasm, is bringing beauty to be displayed in a public edifice. Such advertising excites wonder in thousands of citizens who would otherwise neglect an important exhibition.

The art patrons of Chicago are proud of the present exhibition. It is impossible to compare it with former exhibitions, but surely there is improvement. Because of similarity of technique and of subject, many pictures seem familiar. It appears that every one who had the price last season went to Taos, New Mexico, and the rest to Provincetown, Mass., or to Connecticut. There are as many Indians, adobe houses, sage-brush landscapes and Indian porches as a pale-face exhibition can accommodate. It is felt that the artists will not suffice us with Indians. Indian subjects, however, are always interesting to early inhabitants and children, and the rest of us enjoy them more than we admit. Higgins, Ufer, Grace Ravlin, Cameron, Hennings and Balfish are making Chicago familiar with the Taos section of the world, and making records of conditions which are fast disappearing, although Blumenschein and Couse were no doubt the discoverers, in art, of the pueblo peoples.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan first prize was awarded to the best picture in the exhibition, "Fiesta Day," by Victor Higgins. The Wentworth

Field prize for a New Mexico or an Arizona subject was well bestowed upon Grace Ravlin's "Indian Dance at Isleta." Miss Ravlin is one of the few Americans represented in the Luxembourg collection in Paris.

The exhibition shows the influence of the great Chicago snowstorms, which have filled the backyards to the fence-tops and blocked traffic generally. "After the Blizzard," by Pauline Palmer, received the Clyde M. Carr

nude figure of a woman, robust, matronly and obviously modern rather than classic, which for want of better characterization—in a word has been inadequately entitled "Elevation." It is in plaster, but with the hard, brittle whiteness softened by clay coating and immersed in the meditative pale gray atmosphere to which the sensitive M. Bourgeois has modified the little salon in which the statue stands alone, like the Venus



Sketch of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, in the McFadden collection

prize, which effort is a strict departure from her Provincetown school studies. "The Lilac Bush," by Alfred Jurgens, received the William Randolph Hearst prize and Emil Zettler the second Logan prize for his sculpture, "Mother and Child."

The women's clubs of Chicago are supporting heartily the exhibition, both financially and in point of attendance. The clubs are purchasing pictures for their collections and 35 societies will make gallery tours during the month.

The next day when the Stranger motored out to see the famous Joseph Widener collection (of which more anon) he resolved these tendencies of American art and, strange to say, the persistent thing that flared before his eyes was a head of John D. Rockefeller by John S. Sargent—the head, not the clothes. What a head! How different, how amazingly different from the idea of John D. that the world, for good or ill, has built up, how different this smiling, candid, furtive rosy head. "Why," soliloquized the Stranger, "I can imagine a visitor pausing before this picture and saying reflectively—'That old man has the face of a child.'"

—Q. R.

THE CRAFT SPLENDOR AT THE METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pending the installation of the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum's new decorative arts wing, three stately galleries on the second floor of this vast addition are being filled with medieval, Renaissance and Seventeenth Century material not belonging to the Morgan gift, but including objects of bewildering beauty and splendor. Above all else, one contemplates the large Flemish tapestry, a magnificent and matchless example of late Gothic weaving (about 1500), bequeathed by Col. Oliver H. Payne. It is of the same period and class as the celebrated "Mazarin" tapestry which came and went with the earlier loan collection of the elder Morgan, a few years ago. Like that royal heirloom, it pictures a Biblical allegory, while outwardly glittering with the sheen of gold and silver threads lavishly interwoven amidst the harmonious color strands. These, however, are noticeable chiefly in the jeweled framework or border which divides the main space of the tapestry into five symmetrically patterned circular compartments. The general effect is one of intricately blended color harmonies, rich yet soft and mellow, clear though pulsless, and seen as through a vision.

With a detached pictorial analysis of the design, the wonder is even augmented. The general scheme is to figure forth in scene, legend and symbol the fall and redemption of mankind. Adam and Eve, Zacharias and Solomon, Moses and St. Paul, are represented, amidst scrolls and legends in quaint monkish Latin, grouped around the central compartment, which is devoted to the nativity and the crucifixion. In the lower corners are a pelican and her young, a linceus and cubs—medieval symbols of the resurrection.

This tapestry is signed—a circumstance in itself of extraordinary note by Jan van Room, who was painter to Margaret of Savoy, Regent of the Netherlands. Its dimensions are 10 feet 2 inches wide by 13 feet 5 inches long. As a permanent exhibition feature of the decorative arts department, this textile masterpiece may well fill the place left vacant by the great "Mazarin."

To link the Gothic tapestries with the museum's concurrent exhibit of manufactured objects—the works of artist-craftsmanship executed for such leading firms as Tiffany, Gorham, Sloane, Wanamaker, Cheney, the Kensington Company and the Edgewater Idioms, all the direct outcome of our native designers' studies during the past year among the treasures of the museum—is something like contrasting Rhine Cathedral with the Architectural League show of 1918. The comparison, however, is appropriate, timely, patriotic. It stands for one of the nation's war-time duties—that of preparing for the peace to come.

Consider the life-sized, standing

THE COLLECTION OF J. H. MCFADDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the finest collections in the city has just been rebought in the private apartments of the owner, John Howard McFadden, on the thirteenth floor of the new apartment house on Rittenhouse Square, the Wellington, which covers the site of his private residence, torn down in 1916 to make way for the bigger venture. While he was out of house and home Mr. McFadden's justly famous collection of portraits and landscapes of the British school, 50 unexcelled and unique examples of the art of the greatest masters, was shown first at the Academy of Fine Arts here, then at the Carnegie Institute and then at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and everywhere it made a profound impression.

As to the character of the collection as a whole, superlatives are ever invited. Seen in their new setting, in apartments especially designed to house them, they glow like jewels in a gorgeous setting. Some idea of the range and wealth of the collection is shown in that the eight Raeburns include the portrait of "Lady Elbank," the finest woman portrait ever painted by Raeburn, which has a dash and abandon of design and color of an amazing character, while there seems to be general agreement that Raeburn reached his greatest height in men's portraits in the "Sir Alexander Shaw," which is in the McFadden dining room, with seven other signal works.

If one balances the "Portrait of Master Bunbury," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the drawing room, with the "Little Bo-Peep" of Romney, the English school is shown at its best in the depiction of childish innocence and artistic naivete. But there are eight other Romneys, including the famous head of Lady Hamilton as a bacchante, and there is not only the great "Lady Rodney" by Gainsborough, but an Italian landscape by him, which quite surpasses "The Mall," owned by Mr. Frick, and with a Lawrence, a Hopper, three Harrows, a John Linnell and two Hogarts, some other faint hint is given of the treasures that make the walls glow with character.

And then the landscapists, David Cox, Bonington, John Crone, Morland, Turner and, above all, Constable, are brilliantly represented. The Turner is the famous picture of the "Burning of the Houses of Parliament," seen from Westminster Bridge, while the three Constables represent the very culmination of his art. "The Lock, Dedham," the largest picture, being in his finest middle-period style, while the "Dell at Helmingham" has all the freshness of a bravura landscape by Sargent. In addition, Mr. McFadden has two large historical paintings, "Charles I" and the "Duchess of Richmond," by Charles William Dobson, which he secured from the Duke of Fife's collection, where they were attributed to Van Dyck, but wrongly. They are in the Van Dyck manner, but Mr. McFadden frankly and naively remarks, "the Duke could afford to keep the wrong label on them, but not I." But words give a poor idea of the beauty of these works, which fill four rooms and a large entrance hall, which with its tapestries has a real baronial magnificence.

While the 50 pictures of the McFadden collection do not compare with the values of the great general collections owned by Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Widener, and Mr. Frick, and the Altman collection, ranging through all the schools, no public or private collection in Europe or America, has such a perfect series of typical examples of our great schools. Every picture in the McFadden gallery represents a search for the best running over a period of five years. So that the "poorest" is a portrait of Edmund Burke, by Sir H. Joshua Reynolds, which would make the reputation of most galleries, while a "casual" Romney is the portrait of "John Wesley, known to Methodists the world over" as the first character study of the founder of their communion.

TWO PAINTERS OF NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is a newly found artist land of beauty and mystery—of fierce sunlight and deep purple shadows, desert solitudes, fantastic sierras and mesas silhouetted against wide open skies—a land whose sparsely scattered villages are adobe, and the high-perched eagles' nests of the primitive cliff dwellers. This country is New Mexico. Its inhabitants (other than the artists) are mixed descendants of the Spanish conquistadores, Pueblo Indians, Mexican Chinese, American soldiers, emigrants, and all the various nondescript types of the far southwest borderland. We have known them but vaguely, heretofore, in song, story and picture. Artist-explorers innumerable, have regarded him as an evasion of responsibility. He wanted the artist to make the meaning of the drawing perfectly clear and to be careful over every detail of it, and artists, knowing what was expected of them, took the trouble to meet this demand. So it came about that nearly every one acquired the habit of drawing with a fine, firm line and, as a natural consequence, used the medium that would give them most surely this kind of line.

Now, this technical reason for the pencil drawing no longer exists, and artists, for lack of a practical incentive, have to a great extent ceased to count the lead pencil among the tools

of their trade—it is only a man here and there, like Mr. Howarth, who recognizes its value. But then he is an etcher, and as an etcher he is concerned with line that is at the same time subtle and decisive. The etcher who fumbled with his line would not be likely to achieve very successful results, and if he allowed himself to draw with uncertainty his etching would be feeble and meaningless. Therefore he keeps himself in proper training by doing drawings which are as cleanly expressive as he can make them and he uses for them the medium which can be handled as nearly as possible in the way that he handles his graver—the medium which gives him a line that is precise and yet flexible, delicate and yet definite.

But the use of a medium like this makes for good drawing, because it has a restraining influence upon the draftsman who is inclined to carry the picturesque indefinite idea beyond its proper limits. Assuredly, it imposes upon him the necessity to be careful in his setting down of the things he wishes to record and it requires of him a deliberate consciousness in the treatment of his subject. When a drawing is all line, it is almost inevitably must be when it is done with a lead pencil, any indecision or half understanding, any clumsiness or want of refinement, must become exceedingly apparent, and any inefficiency in draftsmanship must be accentuated. The artist who draws in this way must draw well; if he does not, his medium will advertise his incompetence.

For this reason it is very much to be desired that collectors should give to drawings of this type more attention than they seem to have been disposed of late to bestow upon them. The man who studies modern art might, with advantage, concern himself with the pencil drawing—partly because he would thereby add something to his own interests in life, and partly because he would, by encouraging artists to work in this medium, do a good deal to raise the general standard of draftsmanship. And the collector ought to recognize that encouragement of this kind can fairly be required of him; he has a certain degree of influence over art production by purchasing or not purchasing the work of men who are striving to make their way in the art world, and if he uses this influence to increase the output of things which help to raise the standard of artistic effort, he does an appreciable amount of good to art. The artist, of course, conceives the ideas and does the work, but it is the collector who has the power to reward the artist for his ideas and to hearten him in his undertakings. That he should use this power sincerely and with discretion is not too much to ask.

CANADIAN WAR ARTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian painters, having felt that the mobilization of artists by Lord Beaverbrook for the purpose of securing a thorough pictorial record of Canadian work in the war lacked sufficient direct representation of working Canadian artists, have obtained permission to send four of their number to France to make sketches and studies on the western front. The artists thus chosen are: Maurice Culien, R. C. A.; Charles W. Simpson, A. R. C. A., of Montreal; J. W. Beatty, R. C. A., and T. Horsman Varley of Toronto. All four are well-known and representative Canadian artists, and their work is expected to materially strengthen the great record which the Canadian War Record's Office is building up out of the funds it has accumulated from the exhibition and sale of official war photographs in England, Canada and the United States. The artists in question have each received the honorary rank of captain, with suitable remuneration, and will proceed overseas as soon as possible.

Canada is greatly to be congratulated on the way it has handled the artists as well as the ordinary record of its soldiers' work. With proper exhibition facilities at Ottawa, whether in the new National Gallery, which must soon be built, or in some connecting link between it and the Dominion archives, which might take the form of a war record gallery, there is none which will give a more subtle and sensitive line or a clearer definition and which will serve better the draftsman who seeks for special refinement of touch. That it has not the force and richness of either chalk or charcoal can be frankly admitted, but on the whole it is more under control than either of these robust media, and it lends itself well to certain kinds of expression for which they would scarcely be suitable.

That is why lead pencil was so much used some years ago when it was the fashion among artists to draw carefully and accurately and to value precision of statement higher than the sort of picturesque style which is in vogue at the present time. Indeed, precision was a very necessary quality in the days when men learned drawing with the idea of becoming draftsmen on wood and with the knowledge that their work would have to be

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Stone House, Richmond, Virginia

Because of its architecture, the old stone house on Main street, in the city of Richmond, has been persistently traditionalized by outsiders as one of

"The memorials and the things of fame
That denote this city."

It is called the headquarters of General Washington, but the hard facts are that Washington was not in Richmond during the Revolution and therefore could not have made his headquarters in the house, though it is possible that he may have been lodged in it while in attendance at the Pro-

vincial Convention of 1775. No momentous events are known certainly to have occurred within its walls, to clothe them with other than the mild interest attaching to a house built in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, a good example of the Virginian village homes of that time. It is the oldest house now standing in the city, and was built by Jacob Eige, a German immigrant, whose descendants occupied it for five or six generations.

Richmond was already a settlement of many years' standing when Jacob Eige rested there from his search for a home, for although chronological data say that it was founded in 1737, yet in that earliest year of English-American colonization, 1607, Capt. John Smith and Capt. Christopher

Newport explored the James River to its falls, where Richmond stands, and from that time Stroccos, as the place was called, was never without inhabitants. In 1733 Col. William Byrd projected the town, which he named Richmond.

Dwellers in the house looked from its low windows upon great events—upon Indian and colonial contests, upon Arnold invading the streets and Tarleton dispersing a legislature, while near by stands St. John's Church, its walls still echoing with the liberty resolutions of the Provincial Convention, and Patrick Henry's famous alternative.

Right at the center of Confederate action, Richmond saw also the most poignant culminating scenes of the

Civil War. The little house bore a spectator's part in all these things, retaining always its air of homely comfort and now, as a museum, adds something to the interest of the city which Thackeray found the merriest place and the most picturesque he had seen in America.

It is true that in the teachings and example of the Apostle Paul and his associates are to be found remarkable proofs of the practical efficiency of Christianity on the part of some who never saw Jesus, yet it is well known that until the time of the Reformation, Paul remained an obscure character and his epistles were not even regarded by the church as orthodox literature. Paul is now justly

regarded as the most metaphysical of all those who became converts to Christianity after the time of Jesus. Through his recognition of the spiritual origin of all things he was able to reduce all the visible manifestations of evil to one common denominator, which he termed "the carnal mind." Thus he defined the conflict between good and evil as warring "not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Paul made it unmistakably clear that the modus operandi of this carnal mind, in common with all criminal instigators, is to keep well out of sight and to carry on its propaganda only by means of invisible forces operating through what are termed physical passions and mortal laws.

During the dark ages, millions of

human beings were disciplined in the name of religion and millions of evildoers were punished in the name of the civil law, yet in spite of these persistent attacks on the outward appearance of evil, the carnal mind itself was permitted to propagate until its offspring today are literally legion. In our own time, Christian Science, as discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, again resolves all visible evil into terms of mortal mind and shows how a scientific modern campaign can be waged against this entrenched mortal mind and its host of aggressive evil suggestions. The great battle of Armageddon now going on in human consciousness is the inevitable result of the mental inertia produced by this mortal mind, which stoutly resists the coming of God's kingdom.

In the light of Christian Science it is seen that unawakened mortal man, acting under the impression that he has a separate life and intelligence of his own, is naturally inclined to be self-centered and egotistical and to defend mortal mind in all its operations. This state of self-deception is shown to be the basis of all false reasoning and is the foundation of every kind of self-seeking, including its reactionary forms, such as self-depreciation, self-condemnation, and self-destruction. The mot-

Corneille's Comedies

Corneille was "one of the fathers of comedy in France, as he was, in a fuller sense, the father of French tragedy. It was to his tragedies that he owed his greatest triumphs; his comedies have always been considered much less highly." Henry M. Trollope writes in the introduction to "The Life of Molière." "Though they are not now widely read, they should not be passed over as plays of no account, for they show an important step in the progress of comedy in France. One cannot expect as much enjoyment from them now as was felt by those who first saw them acted, or even as much as was felt in a quiet way by those who first read his lines. Then the comedies were new, and of a new kind. They had a freshness of their own that had not been seen before, and for truthfulness of portraiture they were the best that had been written."

"There is much here that is admirable, and thirty years later, a better reading of the same ideas was given by Molière in his 'Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.' But Molière knew intuitively what was wanted on the stage, and he carried out the lesson given by Corneille more fully and with stronger effect than he who had first tried to teach it.

"When Corneille began to write, he set to work gallantly, and in his early plays he did something to improve the tone of comedies. He set his face resolutely against indecencies and coarse laughter, and his example was noticed."

"When Corneille began to write, character-painting, as a distinctive feature in comedy, did not exist in France. He was the first dramatist, or one of the first, who really attempted it; he was perhaps the first who wrote comedies that were honestly French in thought and in manner. Some of his plots—those in the 'Illusion Comique' and in the 'Menteur'—were borrowed from Spain, but even there he discarded imitation and trusted to his

own powers. He wished to portray men and women as he saw them, or as he imagined they might appear; and this endeavor was an innovation, for the idea of revealing the natural comedy of life in a well-bred manner had not been shown. So far Corneille was an originator. He had admirable intentions, but he followed the lessons that he set before himself too closely. When he said that 'comedy is only a picture of our actions and of our speech,' he spoke truly enough in a limited sense, but he omitted to say that other qualities are necessary to make the picture of comedy amusing or instructive; while of the higher purpose of satire, so well exemplified by Molière, as a means of showing men's foibles and condemning their faults, Corneille had apparently little idea. And a natural manner of talking will not suffice to make a natural comedy, though alone it will make a very dull one. But what is naturalness? Conversation which is natural in a room will not appear to be natural on the stage, and vice versa. The naturalness of time, place, and manner must be taken into account, even though the same subject be related. Most of Corneille's scenes are embellishments of the actions of daily life, given in polished language and with some poetry; but usually they want mirth and merriment, and those light but pointed touches that really paint and which are so necessary for defining and showing clearly a character or a situation on the stage."

The original standard and

only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Cloth, vest pocket edition, Bible paper.....	1.00
Fall leather, stiff cover (same price as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	7.50

FRANCHE TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no reading room is available the book will be sent at the above prices express or postage prepaid on shipments either foreign or domestic.

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Metaphysical Warfare

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIBLE history since the time of Cain and Abel presents an account of continuous conflict between a human sense of good and evil. At one time evil appears to predominate, at another good rises victorious; yet, as viewed from the standpoint of Christian Science, evil has no real existence and as Paul declared, "All things work together for good to them that love God."

Among the Old Testament patriarchs from Noah to David we find many splendid examples of instinctive goodness; without any particular form of religion to guide them, these men seem to have seized the right idea and expressed it naturally. They were not altogether perfect, but they expressed perfection in a marked degree. They certainly demonstrated the power of good over evil in the main and they established valuable precedents for their successors to ponder and emulate. Furthermore among the prophets of Israel we find many courageous men who unfinchingly held up the standard of Truth and justice and fearlessly rebuked evil in every form. These spiritual seers, in their day and generation, set standards of right living and left records of right thinking which are even today among the recognized classics of mortal ethics and religion.

Jesus of Nazareth, as the human exponent of perfect manhood, has left us the best example of militant righteousness to be found in all history. Although Jesus himself declared that even greater works than he did could be done through an understanding of his word, still the fact remains that since the days of the early Christians and until the dawn of Christian Science, few even believed that the practices of Jesus were intended to apply beyond the time of his immediate ministry.

It is true that in the teachings and example of the Apostle Paul and his associates are to be found remarkable proofs of the practical efficiency of Christianity on the part of some who never saw Jesus, yet it is well known that until the time of the Reformation, Paul remained an obscure character and his epistles were not even regarded by the church as orthodox literature. Paul is now justly

seen that unawakened mortal man, acting under the impression that he has a separate life and intelligence of his own, is naturally inclined to be self-centered and egotistical and to defend mortal mind in all its operations.

This state of self-deception is shown to be the basis of all false reasoning and is the foundation of every kind of self-seeking, including its reactionary forms, such as self-depreciation, self-condemnation, and self-destruction. The mot-

ment a human being is thoroughly awakened from this hypnotic state through a knowledge of Christian Science, he immediately takes sides in the great battle of Armageddon.

Realizing the true character of good on the one hand and the false nature of evil on the other, he wastes no time in demonstrating his loyalty to the former. He would have done so long before, for it was always to his advantage to do so, but he was asleep in the meanderism of materialism and knew not that he was its victim.

In most cases men awaken to the demands of Truth by slow degrees.

Some are impelled to turn away from the false pleasures of the material senses through sheer disgust at their emptiness; while others are driven

through suffering to seek relief from physical or mental pain. All, however, are tempted to stop fighting against evil when the senses are at ease, and few are inclined to push the conflict to a victorious conclusion until it is seen that evil can neither be pacified nor condoned.

In her own experience, Mrs. Eddy tells us that she found it far pleasanter to receive the revelations of Christian Science than to investigate the mystery of iniquity for this age. She writes: "I was saying all the time, 'Come not thou into the secret—but at length took up the research according to God's command'" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 223.) So it is today in the experience of the followers of Mrs. Eddy; many would naturally prefer to enjoy the benefits of Christian Science, saying, "There is no evil," than to struggle with the problems of mortal mind and solve them with an application of divine Principle.

Metaphysical warfare, in the final analysis, is not a matter of faith, nor a matter of courage alone, but it is a practical working knowledge of the divine Principle of the Christ, which speaks with authority and overcomes evil with good.

Foreground and Background
You may fill the foreground with common stuff—
I take no offense, it is well enough;
But in the background I want the light
Of some blue crest on a mountain height.

And through the murmur of idle chat,
Of laughter and strife about this and that,
I long for a bell-tone deep and grand
To tell of rest in a better land.

—Albert Teodor Gellerstedt (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Cloth, vest pocket edition, Bible paper.....	1.00
Fall leather, stiff cover (same price as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	7.50

FRANCHE TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

The Woods of Bussaco

"For some miles, ever since we had left the main railway line to Lisbon at Pamplona Junction, we had been rising, whilst the pines bordering the line had been growing thicker and more sturdy, and from Luso onward the way grew still steeper. The stars shone brightly, but a dew almost as heavy as rain was falling as the carriage that had met me at the station drew by two gigantic mules rattled along the excellent road through Luso."

"Our road lay ever upward." Martin Hume writes in "Through Portugal." "By the dim light of a waning moon one could see the trunks of great pines close together, and the soft moist air was heavily charged with the grateful balsamic scent of the trees. As we toiled patiently upward and still upward, in the darkness of the night the hush of the woods fell deeply upon us, for no breath of wind stirred the lofty tops that closed over us like an arch, and the summer night birds had already taken flight farther south. Presently we passed through what in the dimness looked like an imposing architectural gateway set in a high wall, and then the wood grew perceptibly denser. By the wayside the bank on the left rose sheer from the road covered with verdure, and one felt rather than saw that up and up, as it seemed infinitely, the great trees towered higher and higher upon the steep slope, whilst on the right hand the huge eucalyptus trunks, shining white through the blackness of the night,

stood upon the brink of a precipitous drop, from which emerged now and again tree tops and a tumult of vegetation that showed, even though one saw but little of it, that we were in the midst of a luxuriant forest such as those I have seen on the Amazon and in Brazil, but never before in Europe."

"Presently we drove into a circle of light, and one of the surprises of my life burst upon me. A palace so stately and beautiful, so new and spotless and full of grace, that it seemed like a scene from a fairy tale. But no—the flashing white dream in stone is no scenic illusion; the carved tracery, like petrified lace, and leaves, and branches, infinite in caprice and variety, the lovely cloistered terrace, the monumental staircase, and the almost insolent wealth and intricacy of sculptured ornament, are all solid chiseled stone, and this splendid royal castle in the most wondrous wood in Europe is an ordinary hotel, or rather an extraordinary one run on ordinary lines. . . . It was built by the Portuguese Government, it is said, for a royal residence, and is hardly yet quite finished."

"It was night when the gleaming salt-white palace first flashed upon me out of the darkness, but when I opened my shutters as the dawn was breaking the next morning, and stepped out upon the wide battlements of the castle, the scene before me was so wonderful as to force from me an involuntary prayer of praise and thankfulness to God that so much of beauty should be vouchsafed to my senses. Below and around me for miles on all sides stretched the woods, woods such as I have seen nowhere else in Europe, though the private gardens and plantations of Cintra and Monserrate approach them in luxuriant fertility. Great palms and towering cedars of Lebanon grow side by side with oaks of giant bulk: oranges and fig-trees, cork and acacia, maple, birch and willow stand beneath the straight eucalyptus, tall as the mast of some great admiral"; araucarias spread their spiny branches with a luxuriance never seen at home, and mosses, ivy and ferns clothe thickly every inch of ground, every bank and even the time-worn stones, that all around testify to the existence of dwelling here long before the white palace raised its tall tower over the darkening wood."

"Beyond the trees, on a fair morning I first beheld the scene, the shadow of twilight still lingered in the valleys, and the horizon was veiled in mist, but already the sun was touching the mountain-tops all around. One range after another caught the golden light, and as far as the vision reached mountain succeeded mountain like mighty waves suddenly stayed in their onward sweep and turned into rosy rock. Here and there amidst the greenery, far below upon the plains, a white cottage, or the clustered red roofs of a village lit up the picture with a note of emphasis, and the sweet, cool air of the mountains, fresh with the scent of pine, eucalyptus, and wild flowers innumerable, was wafted up."

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Knees of the Gods

THERE is no question which is exciting the human mind at the present moment which can bear comparison, for interest, with the all important one, When will the war end? Wherever human beings most do congregate, whether on the Rialto or Broadway, or even where two or three are gathered together, this all important matter is sure of discussion, and almost equally sure of discussion in a more or less hopeless strain. The great world, of course, judges superficially. It has no other means of judging. Its information comes to it mainly through the newspapers, assisted by the gossip of the club. Now anybody who knows anything at all of club gossip, must always be seized with wonder as to where men or women, who hold considerable positions in the world, some of whom are actual leaders in their respective spheres, get the information they dispense to ears eager to drink in something authoritative from some one "who ought to know." As for the newspapers, the difficulty with them is entirely a different one. They, quite commonly, know that they do not know, and so to them there comes, what Sir William Gilbert once called, the exigency of the occasion. What is the good, that is to say, of a headline that does not impress or of a story that is not replete with interest? That the headline may be camouflage, that the story may be a fairy tale, these things are nothing compared with the exigencies of the edition. Quite recently, for instance, a certain newspaper appeared with a headline calculated to convince its readers that Sweden had thrown in her lot with the Central Powers in the war. If it had been the camouflage of a war artist, intent upon convincing the enemy that the tabby cat was a tank, the ingenuity would not have been misdirected, but for the purpose of inducing the paper's readers to believe that something had happened which might exercise a considerable effect on the duration of the war, the effort was entirely misguided.

Now it is quite certain that the duration of the war must be a question of intense interest to every person who is not deadened to every sense of right. But the duration of the war is not, and never has been, the real question to be considered. The duration of the war is a mere phenomenon, growing out of the fact that there is a war at all. The real question is, What is being done to obliterate the causes which made the war inevitable? for on that question depends the answer to the earlier question, and not upon the conditions of the armies in the field, on the amount of supplies available, or on the proportions of man-power. The war broke out, as everybody by this time knows, because Germany had determined that "der Tag" had dawned. For decades the Leipzigerstrasse and the Wilhelmstrasse had been preparing for that day. Toward the end of the time the preparations had been almost open, though they had been hidden so far as was possible. Dr. Van Dyke, then Minister of the United States at the courts of Holland and Luxembourg, has described, in his own delightful way, how the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, came up out of Trier, on the German-Luxembourg frontier, and gradually spread over the land. Luxembourg, as everybody knows, is a beautiful little grand-duchy, situated in the angle formed by the joining of the frontiers of Belgium, France, and Germany. Through it runs the Luxembourg Loch, the easiest military road from Germany into France. But Luxembourg had no defenses, except the pledged word of the Great Powers, including Germany. The treaty of guaranty had been signed in 1867, or three years before the last Franco-German war. By it Luxembourg had been rendered a neutral incapable of resistance. That is to say there was this difference between the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium and of Luxembourg, that the neutrality of Belgium was an armed neutrality protected by her army and her forts, whilst the neutrality of Luxembourg was a disarmed neutrality, which left her with no army and with dismantled forts, with, in short, nothing to trust to but the word of the powers. Yet it was on the very frontiers of this Luxembourg, whose neutrality she was pledged to defend, that Germany formed the great camp of Trier. And here, early in June, 1914, Dr. Van Dyke, fishing, in a stream filled with trout and grayling, on the Luxembourg border, stood in full view of the strategic railway which lay all along the German bank of the stream from Köln to Trier.

At that time there was no talk of a war, and the powers which have since become known as the Allies, were dreaming away the summer without a suspicion. But what Dr. Van Dyke saw as he fished was just the first edge of the little cloud. All day long and every day, train after train poured along the river bank, carrying troops down to Trier. The incident was suspicious. Why so many soldiers, the Minister asked, and whither are they going? And the German fishermen along the bank laughed as they replied, "It is Pfingstferien, the Pentecost holiday, and they are going to Trier for change of air." Trier is just seven miles from the Luxembourg frontier. On the 2nd of August, without a word of warning, the Pentecost holiday makers suddenly seized the Luxembourg Loch, flung the motor van of the Duchess of Luxembourg, which had been drawn across it as a protest, into the ditch, and were in full march for the French forts at Longwy, which had been left half garrisoned in reliance on Germany's pledged word, and for Verdun beyond. Since then no man knows what has happened in Luxembourg. So complete was the occupation, so incapable the little duchy of resistance, that the tearing up of the second scrap of paper hardly attracted public attention.

All this, again, was simply effect. The cause lay deeper, lay buried in decades of education, described as *kultur*, which exalted deception to a fine art, and sancti-

fied might as right. "If there is anything to be gained by it," Frederick the Great wrote once to Radziwill, "we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats;" and again, "I understand by the word 'policy' that one must make it a study to deceive others; it is the way to get the better of them."

It cannot be pretended that the Leipzigerstrasse had been particularly successful in deceiving the Luxembourg cabinet, but it had certainly got the better of it. Dr. Van Dyke has described a luncheon, given by the Prime Minister of the little duchy, to himself, the French Minister, and the German Minister. In the course of this luncheon the Prime Minister had turned to the French and German ministers, with the smiling remark, some day "perhaps one of your two countries may march an army over the Luxembourg Loch, and we certainly cannot stop you." Then turning to the German Minister he had added meaningfully, "Most likely it will be your country, excellenz! But please remember, for the last ten years we have made our mining concessions and contracts so that they will hold, whatever happens. And we have spent the greatest part of our national income on our roads. You cannot roll them up and carry them off in your pocket!" Those at the table laughed, but it was a grim laugh, in answer to a grim hint, to be followed by a grimmer aftermath. At the same time it is quite impossible that the war could have overwhelmed the Allies if there had been nothing for it to feed on in their countries. Right, when it is right, and not merely something less wrong than something else, is a sure defense. War is possible to nations, not because they want to fight, but because they believe in all those passions in which war is founded. Nobody ever wanted to fight less than the enervated patricians and the dole-fed free men of the later Roman Empire, but war came through the gates of Rome, in the shape of Gothic invasion, because all the sensual elements out of which war is woven were strewn and heaped on the Seven Hills, without the virtues that had once made the Roman legionary the type of the triumphant soldier, and the Pax Romana dominant from Britannia to the Pontus. So is it today: countries may deceive themselves into believing that they love peace because they love ease, or that they hate bloodshed because the brutalities of war fill them with horror or pity. But these nations live in the midst of social systems which produce intolerance and injustice, the slum and the distillery alongside of the palace and the banquet chamber, the prison and the brewery round the corner from the school and the church. Well-meaning people, who shudder at the thought of the death roll and the mutilations of the battle fields in Flanders, hardly give a thought to the lifelong battle of the sweating den or the fearful toll of disease, generated by overcrowding, by insufficient food, or by unhealthy trades. Mr. Bernard Shaw has told, with sardonic humor, the story of an anti-vivisection meeting where he sat upon a platform surrounded by fox hunters and stag hunters, and people whose calendar was divided up by the proper days for killing something. All round him were those who ate veal and pâté de foie gras, and who wore hats and coats obtained by wholesale massacres through the most ruthless forms of trapping. When it came to his turn to speak, he explains in his most Shavian manner, that he made a most effective speech, not so much against vivisection as against cruelty, so effective, indeed, that he has never been asked by that society to speak again.

There is the answer to the people who want to know when the war will end. The Greeks would have said to such questioners that the decision lay on the knees of the gods, but the ways of the gods in Olympus have since been rendered illegal by acts of Parliament and acts of Congress. Nevertheless what in their blind, groping way the Greeks were endeavoring to say is true today, if for the knees of the gods you substitute the decrees of Principle. The war will end when the nations engaged have paid the uttermost farthing they are capable of paying at the present moment. When they have seen that there is not such a great gulf fixed between Punic faith and Beotian drunkenness, when they have grasped the fact that if there are whips of Solomon, there are also scorpions of Rehoboam, and that it is simply ridiculous to talk of autocracy abroad when you are consumed with autocracy at home. As for war qua war, it will not end until the passions which make war are killed. Until a certain metaphor in the Bible becomes a little more than a metaphor, and the lion lies down with the calf, and a little child leads them.

Winning a Continent

DR. SOLOF, otherwise the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, has lost his occupation. The British and French have destroyed the last vestige of the former German colonial empire, and he is doubtless very desirous of finding some more engrossing employment than twiddling his bureaucratic thumbs within the empty spaces of the Colonial Office. Judging from the lecture which he recently delivered in Berlin, his sinecure is most annoying to him, and it must be confessed that he hit upon some most ingenious ideas for the speedy return of himself and his idle staff to former activity. He has evidently read to good purpose the British Labor manifesto, in which it was propounded that the only solution of the native and white man's problem in Central Africa, was a system of international control. What could international control mean except the return to Germany not only of her original colonies, but of a vastly increased power, by a share in the government of other people's colonies? Now it is only natural to suppose that the Herr Doktor would have been satisfied with the sweet reasonableness of this extraordinary opportunity of returning to the status quo and something more, or that he at least would have been tactful enough carefully to camouflage the exultation which he felt. But that is to show an utter ignorance of the Pan-Germanic mentality, which is always consistently of the "whole-hog-or-none" order. Dr. Solo unblushingly proceeded to demand that those small powers with big possessions should give up a proper proportion of their colonies to great powers like Germany not enjoying their full proportional share!

There is no need to follow the German Secretary for

the lost Colonies in his Pecksniffian horror of militarism among the natives, the existence of which, for the subtle purpose of conquering Africa for Pan-Germanism, has been fully exposed by General Smuts, in the campaign in West and East Africa. The vital question before the world today, with regard to Africa, is how to win that vast continent for civilization upon a basis of equal rights, justice, and liberty for both the white man and the native. In its ultimate effects upon mankind, it forms one of the most moving problems of our times. Now no one will dispute the claim that Germany managed her former colonies in a very clever way. But her way was to ignore the harmonious working of the races, both black and white. In spite of differences of policy, the white races are linked by certain common ideals, both of morals and of government. Toward the natives they stand indubitably as their leaders, and one can readily accept the statement which has been made that the "brutality of the German theories of the state and their practice" in Africa is an act of base treachery to the white man's cause. Germany stands convicted of betraying civilization. She has, if possible, sinned more against the white man than against the black, and has rendered the former's word no longer as good as his bond. She has, in short, secretly plotted against the interests of Africa. Instead of attempting to work out the destinies of the native on humanitarian lines, the German policy proceeded either to exterminate him or to drill him into a military machine for the eventual conquest of a German African empire from sea to sea. What "Schrecklichkeit" aimed to accomplish in Europe by bringing the nations under the iron heel of Germany, it aimed to repeat in Africa for precisely the same object, namely, the fashioning of the human instrument for the "unity" of the world under Pan-Germanism.

The heinousness of the scheme for the militarization of Central Africa, for the ultimate winning, in fact, of the entire continent for Germany and not for humanity, can be grasped in its true light only when one turns to the other side of the picture, the movement for the harmonious unity of the races. When Boer and Briton became united politically in South Africa, the first real step in winning the continent for civilization was taken. There were set up harmonious relations, mutual respect, mutual cooperation, without suppression of the interests of either. With these changes came a reversal of the traditional attitude toward the natives. It was based upon what Lord Cromer termed the "granite bedrock of the Christian code." It does not involve the question of miscegenation, which General Smuts characterizes as "a quicksand in which civilizations have gone down." Nor is it a canon of present faith that the natives should be subject to the same institutions of government as the white men. They have not the same political outlook, to say nothing about capacity. But what they are getting in South Africa, at the present time, are independent self-governing native institutions. In pursuance of this policy, whole areas are being cultivated by the natives and governed by them.

Such are the two great issues before the Africa of today. A continent has to be won for civilization and human progress, and the world would do well to ask itself which it is ready to encourage, the German or the Anglo-Saxon plan.

The Prairie Schooner

EXCEPT to adventurous hunters, that part of the United States lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was generally known, about two generations ago, by one of two names, the Great American Desert, or the Great Prairie Wilderness. As described in the geographies of that time, this vast territory covered a thousand miles of longitude and nearly two thousand miles of latitude.

From the Missouri River to the foothills of the Rockies the stretch was one vast plain, slightly ascending until, when the mountain range was reached, the comparatively flat territory had attained a very considerable altitude. Some of the more particular writers of the day insisted on locating the Great American Desert in "that district lying 300 miles in width, along the eastern base of the Black Hills, and part of the Rocky Mountains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and the Cimarron range east of the Rio del Norte."

Until gold was discovered in California, in 1849, only a small percentage of the people gave serious attention to the wilderness beyond the Missouri River. Generally speaking, the opinion that this part of the North American Continent would never be of any particular use, save as a hunting ground, was widespread and deep-rooted. Fremont's reports had gone far toward changing this impression and, when the adventurers struck out for the Sierras and came back with pockets full of nuggets, and with a wealth of experience, no little ignorance that had existed in the East, with reference to the Prairie Wilderness and the Great Plains, was dissipated.

It was not, however, until the Pike's Peak excitement broke out, in 1859, that migration to the West began to attain vast proportions. There are no photographs of scenes of daily occurrence on the plains between the great supply depots on the Missouri, and in the mountain country, in the days of America's great trek, but there are in existence numerous sketches which show, not only a single and a double, but a third and a fourth line of prairie schooners, with advance and rear guards, moving toward the setting sun. The prairie schooner was an ordinary farm wagon. Hoops were bent and arched above the bed, and upon these was stretched cotton sail or tent cloth, forming a canopy.

William M. Thayer, speaking of those times and of such experiences, at a later date, said: "The year 1859 will ever be memorable for the number and miscellaneous character of travelers to Pike's Peak. Old men and mere boys, educated and ignorant, saints and sinners, philanthropists and robbers, professional and lay, defied hunger, cold, nakedness and Indians, in their craving for gold digging. The great plains swarmed with all sorts of animals and vehicles, conveying men and some women with goods and chattels to the gold region. It was not unusual

for an ox, mule, donkey, or even a cow, to appear in the motley cavalcade heavily loaded with the property of its enthusiastic proprietor."

Just as trenches and dugouts, at the allied fronts in the present war, have been given fantastic names by the irrepressible British "Tommy," so, back in the late fifties, another branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, confronted and surrounded with perils, found enjoyment in giving fantastic names to prairie schooners, inscribing on the sides of the vehicles declarations calculated to keep their spirits up and their lips smiling. Thus it was common to see, printed in large but crude letters, such inscriptions as "Lightning Express," "Pike's Peak or Bust," and "Home, Sweet Home." The prairie schooner that bore the inscription "Pike's Peak or Bust," on the way out, and "Busted, by Thunder!" on the way back has become historic.

There was one period, in the late fifties and early sixties, when the stream of prairie schooners was almost continuous between the Missouri and the mountains. Terrible hardships were frequently suffered in this great migration. Many people were disappointed, and many returned. But the great majority remained, built cabins, planted crops, cultivated farms, founded towns and cities, and established a new empire.

Notes and Comments

THE people of Westminster had a rare treat, the other day, in listening to an address on poetry given at the Caxton Hall by Sir Herbert Warren, the Oxford professor of poetry. London, it is quite noticeable, is keenly interested in anything relating to the Empire lands over the hills and far away, and Londoners lent a very attentive ear to what Sir Herbert Warren had to say about the South African poets:

The old land loves the young lands,
And the young lands love the old,

quoted the lecturer, from the new volume of the most prominent of the South African poets, Mr. R. C. Russell. London newspapers often print Mr. Russell's verses. He is well known in Oxford and in London, where he is now giving his assistance to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

ACCORDING to the latest estimate made by District Attorney Swan, the Fusion campaign for the mayoralty, in New York, cost, so far as information has been obtainable up to this time, \$2,042,592. This, however, does not appear to be the worst of it. The confusion growing out of Fusion seems likely to be more costly still.

THE Almanach de Gotha, which continues to appear with commendable punctuality, notes a few significant alterations in its list of crowned heads. It is curious to find the Prince of Wied given the title of Prince of Albania for the first time. In Greece Prince Alexander reigns in his father's stead—poor Konstantine! The Belgian prince, the Crown Prince and his brother, are stated to be living in England—at Eton, to be particular. Nicholas II is given his family name, Romanoff, and is described as "Ex-Emporer of All the Russias," while Kamerad Lenine is no less than President and supreme commander of the Russian Republic. The 1918 Almanach de Gotha has ceased to make any mention of the various British orders held by German princes, but it is amusing to notice that the Kaiser has not renounced his honorary degree of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

THE railroad bill passed by the United States House of Representatives, last Thursday, provides for the return of the properties to their owners two years after the close of the war, instead of eighteen months, as proposed in the Senate draft of the measure. Just how far away eighteen months, or two years, after the close of the war is, nobody can tell, and certainly as little is known as to what public sentiment concerning private and public control of the railways will be when that time shall arrive, or when it shall be measurably near.

THE Tank Bank Week at Nottingham was opened by the Duke of Portland, who enjoys the distinction of being the only ducal teetotaler—or so it is said. In a speech, some time ago, with which the London papers remained unacquainted, he bore testimony to the great value of total abstinence. "Ever since I made that reform," he said, "I have become a better man in every possible way. I don't want to ram teetotalism down your throats," he continued, "but"—and then his grace again expressed his conviction that though a little drink is better than much drink, yet no drink at all is the only really wholesome thing. The ramming process, which the Duke deprecates, may not be particularly pleasant, either to the rammer or to the one rammed, but it is necessary sometimes, and at any rate teetotalism ramming is preferable, in its effects on the subject, to rum ramming, of which ugly things are heard from certain quarters, in these days.

THE new chairman of the National Republican Committee, of the United States, tactfully serves notice that henceforth nothing is to be heard, for nothing is to be said, about bolts, splits, factions or other unpleasant things of a like nature. This makes the prospect more pleasant for those who have a desire to come back, but who would rather that their going out should be forgotten.

GRAPE growers, said to be "from all parts of the United States," in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the other day, adopted a resolution declaring that the prohibition movement had "ruined" their business. Is it exactly within the facts to say that a business which permits those who follow it to take the time and money necessary to travel "from all parts of the United States," to put up at the Waldorf-Astoria, and to make their gathering the occasion for much social enjoyment, is "ruined"? People engaged in most "ruined" businesses, and in some businesses not altogether "ruined," need to practice economy in these trying times.